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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Soldiers and Quebec Vote

THE province of Quebec will permit no votes in its forthcoming election to be cast by residents of its constituencies who are away because of their engagement to deal with the forces of Herr Hitler or Mr. Tojo. This is not calculated to increase the affection with which the province is regarded by the members of the active forces, but we may assume that the members of the expired Legislature took that fact into account when they failed to utter even a suggestion that some provision should be made for a soldier vote.

On the other hand the attempt to fasten on the Dominion Government the responsibility for the omission seems a little unreasonable. Substantially the claim of the Conservative press and politicians is that the Dominion Government, being in charge of the war, should have drawn the attention of the Quebec Government or Legislature to the fact that some of the Quebec electors are engaged in military service. This would have been quite meaningless, as well as wholly unnecessary, unless accompanied by an intimation that some method of voting should be provided for them; and any such intimation would have been a gross interference with the self-government of the province. We can imagine the uproar with which any expression by the Dominion Government on the hotly debated question of the adequacy or otherwise of the proxy vote system of last year in Ontario would have been greeted by the Conservatives, but it would have been no less of an invasion of provincial rights than an expression on the question whether the forces should vote at all.

In English Only

CANADA is notoriously a difficult country to govern, but it would not be so difficult if it did not so often have to employ idiots as agents in the business of governing it. We are at the peak of a period of exasperation in the relations between the English-speaking and French-speaking elements of the population which threatens the very basis of Canadian unity; and some official person chooses this moment to say to Mme. Camillien Houde, French-speaking wife of a French-speaking mayor of the French-speaking city of Montreal, that if she wants to talk to her husband in his internment camp she will have to do so in English!

Mons. Houde's internment camp is in New Brunswick, but that does not, in our opinion, deprive him of his right to talk to his wife in French if he wants to. He is not there of his own free will, and he should enjoy the same rights and privileges as if he were in the province of Quebec. But apart altogether from the question of rights, could any action have been more perfectly calculated to enhance the existing bitterness, to assert the inferiority of the French language, and to convince the French-speaking element that they are being governed by people who have no regard for their culture and traditions.

Art at Queen's

MEN of Queen's University may not be a race apart as the men of Harvard seem to be, but they move in an identical aura. That is to say, they have a respect for their bountiful mother, not far this side of idolatry. It is a feeling completely romantic, such as scarcely is to be found among graduates of other Colleges in Canada, and flowers in frequent urges "to do something for mother."

Within the last four years the Queen's University Art Foundation has provided for the old grey college a collection of paintings, sketches and prints of no small distinction and fairly representative of Canadian art. Some were purchased, many were given at the suggestion of members of the Foundation, and many more were willed from the estates of deceased friends. Four Tom Thomsons, a Paul Kane, a St. Thomas Smith, two Berthons, are found there besides representative works of other eminent men, living and dead, Canadian and foreign.

Dr. Lorne Pierce, as president of the Foundation, and one of its most active spirits, reports in a pamphlet the work of the last four years, giving a complete catalogue of the collection together with the text of the addresses of presentation. A work so well started should have sufficient impetus to keep going.

Tanks loaded with infantry are rumbling down a tree-bordered road in Normandy, carrying forward an advance begun at El Alamein which will end when they move into Berlin.

Japanese Votes

THE House of Commons has reached a compromise on the Japanese vote question which confines the disfranchisement to Japanese who were in British Columbia, and were consequently disfranchised, at the outbreak of the war, no matter in what part of Canada they may be now. It is important to remember that their disfranchisement is the result of the action of the province of British Columbia, all that Canada has done is to declare that certain British subjects (yes, they are "British" subjects, either by birth or by naturalization, like all the rest of us Canadian citizens) are deprived of the Dominion franchise if at the outbreak of the war they were being deprived by a provincial authority of the provincial franchise—as Japanese-origin British subjects in British Columbia were. Even before this amendment these British subjects were deprived of the Dominion franchise, by Dominion endorsement of the provincial exclusion, while they remained in British Columbia. The amendment merely enables British Columbia to disfranchise certain British subjects in spite of the fact that they have moved or been moved to other provinces, and in spite of the fact that these provinces have done nothing to disfranchise them.

The British Columbia arguments either claim far too much or far too little. The B.C. spokesmen claim in effect that all Japanese in Canada are and must be loyal supporters of the Japanese government in its war against the United Nations. If that be true, their right to vote is about the least of the instruments which they can employ to forward Japanese interests, and they ought to be at least interned for the duration. But that is an expensive business, and the B.C. spokesmen know that nobody will put faith enough in their charges to tolerate any such policy. Merely to deprive them of the franchise costs the country nothing financially, so it can be done. As a policy it serves two purposes.

The first and more important is to provide an excuse for denouncing the CCF as the friends of the Japanese, just as the Roosevelts are denounced by anti-New Deal Democrats as friends of the "nigger". The second is to advance the campaign for their universal deportation back to Japan after the war. It would be difficult to persuade the Canadian people to deport British subjects (not being paupers) if they are still in full possession of the rights of British citizenship. It will be much easier if it can be said that they have already been declared unworthy of those rights and have been deprived of them by a Dominion action which amounts to an endorsement of the British Columbia theory that they are and always will be unassimilable. The vote in itself is unimportant; there is not a constituency in the Dominion where it would make a difference in the result, and the pressure that has been exerted to get them disfranchised is out of all proportion to the *immediate* objective. But these other two objectives are important.

Against Quebec

IN THE judgment of many sound and experienced observers of Canadian politics, a considerable number of seats could be won today, and probably at any time in the next nine months, by the Progressive Conservative party by a vigorous campaign to "put Quebec in its place". We are not ourselves advocating such a campaign, or suggesting that in the

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page

Will King Govern With the CCF?...G. C. Whittaker 8
Compromise Coming in Aviation..Francis Flaherty 10
Wails Show Nazi Plan Blocked..Willson Woodside 12
Full Employment Means Deficits.....G. C. Layton 26
Detroit Faces Postwar Trouble.....P. M. Richards 26
Must Give China Full Support....G. A. Woodhouse 32

GRANT McCONACHIE

NAME IN THE NEWS

Bush Pilot Extraordinary Used to Wipe Down Wop May's Planes

By COROLYN COX

MUNICIPAL Airport, Edmonton, Alberta, is where you find the elegant modern office of Grant McConachie, Bush Pilot extraordinary, installed as General Manager, Western Division, Canadian Pacific Airlines. Himself you may have to look for anywhere from Mackenzie Delta to Fort St. James and Whitehorse. He still does his five hundred hours flying a year, just to keep his hand in, and watches in person over the network of airlines that has emerged from bush routes into a snappy air service in keeping with the standards of CPR transportation.

In McConachie himself and in the routes and staff coordinated under him is gathered together the great saga of flying the Canadian northwest. For a short moment longer the chief protagonists of the drama are here today, to be talked to in person, now serving as divisional superintendents of the lines, and as the topflight pilots whose record of safe flying is second to none. On the northern outskirts of the system remain a few branches of the line where bush flying survives in small planes that land on the lakes and rivers. Lucky the person who can taste of this exhilaration before it is swept away in favor of big multi-engine machines flying on beams.

McConachie was born in Ontario in 1909, but they took him out west at the age of nine months, before any seeds of "Ontario smugness" had time to germinate. His father, district master mechanic on the C.N.R., settled in a house beside the Edmonton airport, has lived there ever since.

Grant began work at the age of seven, operating a paper route as he came along through public school. He has never yet learned to play. By eleven, he was delivering groceries after school and all day Saturdays; at fifteen, he injured his hand working a planer mill for North West Lumber Co. Besides these extramural jobs, there were the chores at home, where there was neither gas nor electricity, but coals to carry and wood to split. To get to high school, he rode his bike five miles four times a day, didn't waste much time on study.

At sixteen he started railroading, wheeled ashes for the stationary engines at Jasper during summer holiday. He was big for his age, thought he could take the twelve midnight to eight o'clock shift stoking boilers when there was one man short, thought the $6.25 pay worth the effort. Just as he staggered to the end of youthful endurance about 3 a.m., a big Swede fireman dropped in and took the shovel out of his hands. Grant slept dead to the world in a wheelbarrow while Tiny Johnson finished his stoke. "Tiny" today is C.P.A. chief at Watson Lake.

Bunking With the Mice

At eighteen, during Sir Thornton's building spree, McConachie found plenty of work on the railroad, as watchman on construction pits, "hostling" engines round the gravel pits at Kinsella, and the like. Next year when that expansion ended, he went to North West Lumber Company, hauled logs on the company's twenty-five miles of track with "shays", geared engines, from six a.m. to six p.m. seven days a week, five solid months. The country was swept by fire, McConachie and others were stranded in the bush with no food except a case of eggs they were carting from camp to camp, which they cooked in the engine on a scoop shovel. Their camp burned down, the only remaining bunk houses were filled with field mice that had sought shelter. The men all left the job except Grant and two engineers. McConachie was promoted to the rank of "conductor". Followed logging operations, trains constantly eased off the tracks by the huge logs rounding corners, the men chaining and somehow pulling them back on again and proceeding. By the end of the season, McConachie had had enough of railroading.

His parents had wanted him to be a doctor, but when he progressed to University of Alberta he stoutly chose engineering. All the money he earned—and his father thought he was overpaid for his age—he blew on the expensive activity of learning to fly. He used to hang round the airport Saturday afternoons, wipe down Wop May's planes, sometimes get up on a test flight. He eventually qualified as a Provisional Pilot Officer at Camp Borden. Hoping to achieve a commission, he undertook to drive a party to Ottawa by car in four and a half days, broke out in a rash on arrival, due no doubt to overstrain, but it might have been scarlet fever, said the authorities. So he was quarantined, missed his chance.

After that he was engineer to a ditcher machine that covered forty miles a day. He quit university after two years, went out as a pile driver on the railway for the winter in the Sangudo district, which brought in more money for flying in the spring, led to his securing a commercial license. But there just were no commercial jobs going. He heard from friends in China that the Government there would pay him $600 a month and all found to fly Chinese National Air Lines planes. Grant departed for Vancouver to sign up, but finding he would have to relinquish his Canadian citizenship, changed his mind.

Fish-Flying Job

At this point he succeeded in interesting his uncle, Harry McConachie, in the possibilities of commercial plane service in Canada, to the extent of setting Grant up with a second-hand plane costing $2500. With the plane and his sixty hours' solo flying, Grant took on a fish contract to fly cargoes forty miles for a cent and a half a pound. He thought he had reckoned every possible cost in the price, but neglected to include overhaul.

At this point McConachie, needing more planes, took into partnership Prince and Princess Galitzine, a Maltese lady married to a Russian prince, who wanted someone to fly their two planes. Grant undertook to fly them wherever they wished to go, used the planes in the business, gave them a share in profits—if any. He took on as additional pilots Ted Field and Ernie Kubisek. Chief crab in the arrangement was that Uncle McConachie and the Russian Princess never could care for each other, and Grant sat between two continual fires.

However, he was all set for the fish haul, three planes strong. Then one morning, taking off from Edmonton in early fog, his propeller iced up, couldn't lift the ship. Grant crashed, broke both legs, one in 18 bits, both wrists and three ribs. Maybe you'll go back to the university now, was the point of view of his parents. For Grant it continued to be a busy winter, lying in hospital directing his hauling operations, the hunt for lost planes, taking in the money, anyway. After two months, he hobbled out, consigned by the doctor to six months on crutches. At the end of two weeks, however, he decided to get back to his fish camp, dealt with the lesions in his limbs in a thorough bush fashion. Making his way through deep snow with the aid of a sort of giant ice pick proved excellent limber-upper.

In 1936-37 they acquired the biggest white elephant in the country, a Ford Tri-Motor which everyone so condemned that, though its value was $50,000, they bought it for $2,500. They got it going, hauled a million pounds of fish, made money.

The next few years were packed with puddle-jumping bush pilot adventure, risking their necks in the Liard River canyons, delivering ballot boxes to the Indians at Fort Nelson, pioneering mail contracts in the Peace River district, cleaning up on deals to deliver fresh vegetables at 40c a pound in thousand pound loads along with a regular mail service, continual trips to Ottawa to persuade far-sighted P. T. Coolican, Deputy Minister of Post Office Department, to give them yet another mail contract, further and further afield. If from Edmonton to Fort Nelson, why not to Whitehorse? They were always overdrawn at the bank, Imperial Oil threatening to cut off their gas. Eventually they always wired J. J. O'Connor in Calgary, and always, after looking things over, he summed up: "All I can see you fellows need is a little money"—which he proceeded to raise, somewhere. Four sets of auditors all pronounced them bankrupt. Every time they got $50,000 or so, they blew it on more and better planes. Even the heart of Nesbitt Thompson was melted by the heat of their enthusiasm. With no collateral, they managed to be *given* three fifty-five thousand dollar planes by Canadian Car and Foundry Co., nothing down, three thousand a month payments, over three years! Eventually with $600,000 in the business, they began to show a profit.

Government took serious steps to complete the fields en route to Alaska through Fort Nelson and Watson Lake in '39 and '40. Alaska Highway was designed to get in supplies to take care of the fields. McConachie's little company needed to expand or fold up in view of the enormous war activity that was rushing ahead in the north. It didn't need much talk to explain to the late Sir Edward Beatty what the Air Road to Russia and the Orient must mean in Canada's future. Canadian Pacific decided to round out "The Greatest Transportation System in the World" by adding air lines to its railways, steamships and telegraph. They bought up Yukon Southern Air Transport, along with other lines in Western Canada.

McConachie stayed on with the C.P.R., was appointed Assistant to the Vice President on air lines. When C.P.A. acquired routes in the east, in 1942, he was designated General Manager Western Airlines, with head office at Edmonton, covering all air activity west of Fort William.

The editor of Saturday Night leaves Bishop's University Convocation with his parchment in company with the Chancellor, G. H. Montgomery, K.C.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Says Shinto Jap Can't Keep Oath of Loyalty to Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERRING to your "Cowardly Device" editorial of Dominion Day and remarks in the succeeding number dealing with the Japanese, I would state there was no "connivance" between the Government of British Columbia and that of the Dominion when the Japanese were refused voting rights in this province.

Between the years 1898 and 1908 the British Columbia Government passed six Immigration Acts embodying the exclusion terms of the Natal Act sent them by the Colonial Secretary in 1898. Each and every one of them was annulled by the Federal Government. Then came the "Gentlemen's Agreement", the quota of which was consistently fought by British Columbia. In view of this fact it is hardly fair to use the term "by connivance". A better one would have been, in spite of, and the Dominion's actions have now been proven to be detrimental, not only to British Columbia, but Canada and the Empire.

If you will take the trouble to consult the report of the B.C. Royal Commission on the Japanese question, published in the early days of the century, you will find that the Japanese were sent here through the agencies of Japanese Emigration Companies, and that it was the first time in recent history that Japan had lowered its bars to emigration. It will also be discovered that all Japanese were obliged to give sureties for their return to Japan and that they were to report home every three years, and that they and their sons were liable for military service in Japan. It is common knowledge that most of the young men returned to Japan when reaching conscription age and that many of them slipped away about the time of Pearl Harbor.

The fact that this emigration started at the time the home propaganda of a hundred year war for world dominion was first launched supports the idea that they were the first wave to command a beach-head on this continent. I repeat that they must have known something of their mission when they were obliged to give sureties for their return, which sureties have undoubtedly been maintained either through relatives in Japan or immediate members of the family under the guise of visits or as educationists, and this indicates the strong hold the Japanese government still maintains over them.

Under the Shintoist doctrine it would be impossible for any Japanese to keep his oath to this country in emergency, and, with that doctrine bred into him for 2600 years it is doubtful if many of them would revoke it, and until that is done their oath of citizenship has little value.

No opportunity was ever given the people of British Columbia to pass on the "Gentlemen's Agreement". It was a secret document and, like the Doukhobor agreement, made without the sanction of the people.

The people of British Columbia have always opposed the immigration of Japanese to this country. They sensed that there was something sinister in their being here. They had the warning hiss of the serpent to sound the alarm.

Vancouver, B.C. J. A. PATON, M.L.A.

(When the Dominion Parliament enacted that Canadian citizens who were deprived of the provincial franchise by British Columbia should also be deprived of the Dominion franchise on no other ground except that the province had disfranchised them, it was conniving at and even extending the province's discrimination. The people of British Columbia always opposed not only the admission of Japanese but also that of Chinese. They cannot therefore claim that their views on admission are always right and unchangeable.—Ed.)

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

long run it would be good for the party or for the country; we are merely discussing the present state of the country's mind. How that state of mind developed it is not necessary to examine, but it has been developing for some time and the process is being greatly accelerated by the language employed, or reported to be employed, in the Quebec provincial campaign. It is a state of mind which in any case is bound to develop to some extent towards the end of a long and exhausting war.

This idea is in no way contradicted by the idea advanced on another page by our Ottawa correspondent, that a "national unity" campaign, which would be the obvious reply of the Liberals to an "against Quebec" campaign by the Conservatives, would be advantageous to Mr. King. The heavy losers would be the CCF, who would be unable to make the economic problem the outstanding issue of the campaign and would have no special appeal to voters absorbed in this emotion-stirring conflict. Moreover making such a campaign the Conservatives would, while sacrificing nothing in Quebec themselves, be ensuring a Quebec delegation much more amenable to Mr. King's manipulations than it might otherwise be.

The way to start such a campaign, obviously, is to throw the entire accent of the party's utterances on the subject of conscription for overseas service, or to put it still more definitely, on the proposal for the immediate adoption of the order-in-council which is necessary if the present conscript troops are to be used for overseas service. There is some measure of difference between the two things. The party's Winnipeg platform called for conscription for overseas service, but this was dexterously tied up with selective compulsion for other kinds of war work, and thus left it open to the leaders to temper the wind of conscription to the sensitive farmers in the Quebec valleys by the suggestion that after all agriculture is just as necessary as fighting. That has been the note of Mr. Bracken's talk on the subject all along, but it has not met with any response in the Quebec valleys, and it did not prevent a host of P.C. provincial candidates from losing their deposits in Saskatchewan. Mr. Graydon abandoned that line completely in his brief statement in the House of Commons the day before the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and replaced it with the categorical demand: "I now call upon the Government to pass immediately the order-in-council making the home defence army available for service anywhere, and demand that the mobilization call-up be applied equally to the end that equality of service shall be achieved in all parts of Canada." This speech was made just as our last issue was going to press, and it was impossible for us to comment on it at the time. It can hardly be doubted that it now constitutes the official policy of the P.C. party for the coming election.

Where Is Bracken?

NOR can it be doubted, however, that Mr. Bracken has shown much less alacrity in moving over to this position than either Mr. Graydon, his House leader, or Mr. McTague, the chairman of his party. The Budget amendment, which Mr. Rowe moved several days earlier and which reads like a Bracken compilation, was vastly less outspoken. It merely expressed regret "that the Government has failed to make effective the full mobilization of our financial, industrial and material resources, as well as our man-power, but is maintaining a so-called home-defence army at a cost to the taxpayer in excess of $150 million per annum, at a time when the need for men for army reinforcements, for farming and for industry is so urgent." This committed the party to nothing in particular as regards the treatment of the existing compulsory-service army, leaving it to be supposed that it should be disbanded and its members distributed among army reinforcements, farming and industry—exactly the line that Mr. Bracken has been following all along.

A week or two ago we commented on the singular fact that the conscriptionist press had never printed the exact language in which Mr. Bracken had "endorsed" the demand of Mr. McTague at his Guelph convention that the Government pass the order-in-council making the compulsory army available for overseas service. Mr. Graydon filled in this blank by placing Mr. Bracken's words on Hansard. They are as follows:

"One point in particular in Mr. McTague's remarks I wish to support and endorse. He pointed out that since the war we have had many statements from the Department of National Defence as to the urgency of reinforcements, and he added, 'Surely national honor demands that without an hour's delay the necessary order-in-council should be passed making these reinforcements available'. In this time of national emergency, surely there will be no Canadians who will find it in their hearts to deny that appeal. Certainly it carries the endorsement of this party, and I would like to think of the great majority of people in all parties as well."

"The necessary order-in-council should be passed making available" such reinforcements as the Department of National Defence has repeatedly stated to be urgent. Does this mean the specific order-in-council, already authorized by a vote of the House of Commons, making the home-service army available for overseas service? That that was the order-in-council which Mr. McTague had in mind we have no doubt; and Mr. McTague, the chairman of the party, had just made a demand concerning it which Mr. Bracken had never made and had never shown any inclination to make. If, as we suspect, Mr. Bracken still had no inclination to make it, and regarded it as unsound party policy, he was obviously in a very difficult position. He could hardly ignore it altogether. To repudiate it would have been a declaration of party disunity of the most fatal kind. The easiest course was to make what appeared to be a mild endorsement of it but could be explained later as an endorsement merely of the idea that the "urgent" reinforcements must be provided somehow, and by some sort of order-in-council if they could not be obtained otherwise. Mr. Graydon, however, by interpreting this as a reference to the particular order-in-council making the home defence army "active", was able to use it as an authorization to demand that particular order-in-council, and we do not see how Mr. Bracken is going to be able to withdraw the party from that position.

GENERAL DE GAULLE IN OTTAWA *Photo by Karsh*

These indications appear to us pretty conclusive evidence that the judgment of Mr. McTague and of Mr. Graydon, by which the party has been committed to campaign against the Government for not making the home defence army active and for alleged favoritism to Quebec in its call-up operations, is not the judgment of Mr. Bracken. To conclude from this that there is a move to throw Mr. Bracken out of the leadership is another matter, though Mr. Bracken's position in regard to disciplining those whose judgment differs from his own is obviously made much more difficult by the fact that there is now another potential leader in the person of Mr. Drew.

Election When?

FOR the purposes of the coming election the McTague-Graydon policy may be much more effective than the line which Mr. Bracken would have followed if left to himself. On the other hand, the McTague-Graydon policy seems to us to have materially increased the probability that the Government will defer the election until the war is over, in which case conscription can hardly be much of an issue, though anger against Quebec might well continue to be a very important one. It is quite conceivable that the party strategy is to have the McTague-Graydon policy accented if the election comes soon, and to leave Mr. Bracken somewhat aloof from it in case the election is deferred.

An anti-Quebec line taken by secondary figures in the party may be highly profitable for the time being and can still be modified later on if the leader is not himself deeply committed to it. Without a definite and emphatic conscription issue it is unlikely that the Progressive Conservative party would do very well in an election held while the war is still on. In an election held later the fact of having had a conscription issue would do it little harm, and the deferment of the election would probably improve its chances as compared with going to the country now on a platform in which conscription was not a definite and emphatic issue. In any event Quebec may be taken as left out of the party's calculations.

The Passing Show

EUROPE is full of puppet governments, but the strings are getting pretty rotten.

•

The Port Colborne, Ont., nickel workers' organization wrote to Mr. Roosevelt asking him to accept nomination for a fourth term. Which obviously explains why he did.

•

Nothing succeeds like success. Reliable Exterminators did such a good job in exterminating the opponents of the present City Council of Toronto at the last election that it has received the contract for exterminating the vermin in the municipal buildings.

•

Occupied Europe, it would seem, is about to step out of the B.O. barrier.

•

The more we read of the Communist speakers and writers in Canada, the more we wonder when Moscow will change its name to Union of Anti-Socialist Soviet Republics.

•

The premier of Saskatchewan says that his Government must have a radio station of its own as well as a newspaper. We can see no reason for that which does not equally apply to the Opposition — unless we have reached a point where the views of Opposition don't matter.

•

If Quebec votes on August 8 in favor of getting out of the war, there are a lot of people in the rest of Canada who would be in favor of letting it.

•

The True Ballad of a Tailor

The tailor's heart was dull, uncheered,
The tailor's eyes unblest.
The bridegroom's pants had not arrived
When came the coat and vest.

He would be in at four, he said,
'Twas now five minutes to.
The tailor prayed in fearsome dread.
"Whatever shall I do?"

A recent customer came in
Garbed in the self-same stuff,
He might have been the bridegroom's twin,
Same size—or near enough.

"Take off your pants," the tailor cried,
"Don't ask me to explain,
Go to the little room inside,
If you would ease my pain."

The customer in wild amaze
Put on a flannel pair,
An admirable set of grays
A prince were proud to wear.

The bridegroom came, at four-fifteen,
And found his suit all ready.
The tailor's cheeks no more were green,
The tailor's eyes were steady.

That helpful customer walked out
With fashionable air.
The tailor never more will doubt
The power of fervent prayer.

J. E. M.

•

In view of the coming election CCF headquarters have promoted Mr. Coldwell to the rank of Left-Wing-Commander.

•

At the Chicago Convention many Republicans collapsed because of excessive perspiration. But nobody seems to have complained of any excessive inspiration.

•

The Bracken Clubs of Canada have undertaken to tell the electors—in a very able and pleasant little pamphlet (send a postcard to 63 Sparks street, Ottawa) — "What Makes Politics Tick." But whatever it is, it isn't "tick."

•

Fashions spread very rapidly. We have had backless street dresses ever since spring, and last week Toronto had a Bachless organ recital.

•

Ottawa has hired thirty-one dollar-a-year men in the last six months, and we had no idea there were so many men left willing to sacrifice so much for the chance to get mad at the government.

•

Premier Drew denies that there is an Ontario group exerting pressure in the Dominion P.C. party. Ontario is loyal to Mr. Bracken to the last platform point that it agrees with.

•

Ear muffs for munitions workers keep out noise but permit conversation. If they kept out the conversation too production might be even better.

•

Mr. Bouchard seems to be in the painful predicament of having to vote for Mr. Godbout, who fired him, unless he wants to vote for one of the parties which demanded that he should be fired.

Preston Scout House — A Community Venture

Only an old stone stable? A far-sighted boys' leader saw its possibilities.

Today it is Preston's Scout House. The boys made it, but the whole community supported their venture.

Scouts wielded hammers, saws and paint brushes. It wasn't easy but the amateur builders kept at it and after about one year . . .

. . . the building was complete. Today many of them have graduated into graver "jobs". Both these boys are now in the airforce.

By Clara Bernhardt

IT USED to be an old stable, dilapidated, shabby. Now it is one of the finest Scout Halls in Canada.

Fifty years ago, horses, cows and pigs sheltered within its substantial stone walls. Today the old beamed ceiling echoes with the exuberant voices of First Preston Troop Boy Scouts. Preston Scout House is a dream made tangible, a vision fulfilled.

It all began some seven years ago when it became evident that more suitable quarters than the basement of a public building, must be secured for the Scouts. The assistant scoutmaster had his eye upon an old stone building at the edge of town. No one had used it for years. The roof sagged, windows and doors were broken or minus and the place looked what it was: neglected, and of little use to anyone.

But the old stable had possibilities, and the far-sighted boys' leader saw and believed in them. Before long, he had others believing in them too. A small citizens' committee was formed and they discussed the matter, warily at first, then with growing enthusiasm. The owner of the stone stable was approached, and although nearing the century mark, "old Mr. Bernhardt" as he is known in Preston, was young enough in outlook to visualize the plan. He gave the Scouts a 99 year lease on the building.

Donations flowed in. Someone donated the flooring, one firm provided a furnace, another gave material for a new roof. But the boys made Scout House. Theirs were the hands that wielded hammers, saws and paint brushes. Night after night they came out, accompanied often by fathers more experienced in the art of laying a hardwood floor or building a staircase. The inexperienced young hands which fashioned Scout House are still busy—but at more grim business. Today they are flying planes, manning ships or carrying guns, and some have already laid down their lives and "Gone Home" to use a scouting term.

But no thought of the stern days ahead marred the happy months of creating Scout House, and after about one year the building was complete. True, there were more bent nails left over than had gone into construction, but that was a minor detail. There were bruised knuckles and aching backs among the amateur carpenters—but a gleaming gymnasium floor now covered the areas where horse stalls and a pig pen had been ripped out. Stairs replaced the former ladder leading to the hay loft, and the loft had given place to a cosy auditorium with a diminutive stage at one end labelled "The Land of Make Believe."

The former loft is really the "pièce de resistance" of Scout House, and its atmosphere is difficult to convey within the narrow scope of words. In the hand-hewn beamed ceiling, the marks of the craftsman's axe are still visible in the patina age has given the chestnut wood. The main window is Gothic in design, and one marvels at the artistic impulse which moved its designer to insert such a window in a common stable. Alien though it was for 100 years in the hay loft, it has come into its own at last, for the visitor's eye is inevitably attracted to its graceful antiquity.

Comfortable benches with backs, made by the boys, accommodate one hundred visitors—and need to, for during the winter months, on alternate Sunday evenings after church, for the younger generation all roads lead to the Scout House Sing Song.

They dance at Scout House too. Upon such calendar occasions as Hallowe'en or New Year's carefully supervised dances are arranged and for a nominal sum the lads may bring their girls.

But it is not all Sing Songs and dances at Scout House. Far from it. The regular business of Scouting is carried on week after week by cub and scout troops, and during 1943 a total of *120* meetings were held, while a total of *3,000* individuals attended the various "Open House" affairs held there.

Another innovation there is the Bugle Band, organized in February 1939 when ten bugles and three drums were presented to the scouts by an interested Preston citizen. Now numbering fifty, Scout House Bugle Band has been moulded into one of the finest bands in the province. There is something indescribably poignant about the marching lads, whose ages range from 12 to 20—their tanned, bare legs flashing by, youthful faces intent upon the job in hand. Inevitably, one thinks of the graver "job" into which many have already graduated.

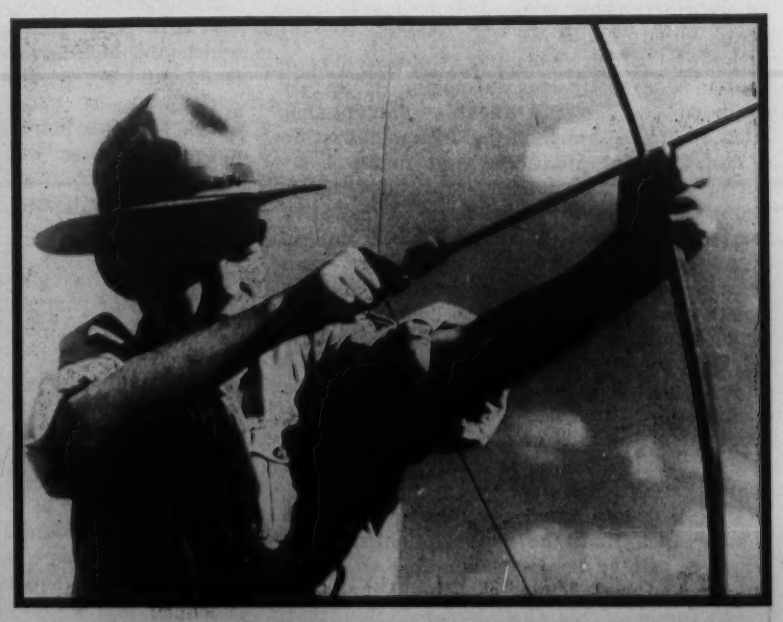
Scoutmaster Wilfred J. Blum is known to the Scouts and the townspeople in general as "Wilf". He is the man who first saw the possibilities of the old barn, and worked unceasingly to get others believing in it too. Beneath his enthusiastic, guiding hand, Scout House is no static project. Improvements are constantly being made, and the interest of the boys kept alive in their building.

In a world at war, with all the resultant destruction, it is heartening to come face to face with a constructive venture such as this. For Scout House on the banks of the Grand River in Preston, is building for the future. The lads who pass through its doors today are the men of tomorrow. Responsibilities of citizenship await them. The discipline of Scout House will stand them in good stead, for the rebuilding of our world.

Photos by Wilfred J. Blum

A coat of cement wash made the new chimney look old like the rest of the building.

Summer means camping for Scouts. Sleeping under canvas, cooking dinner over the open fire, these are much-anticipated joys.

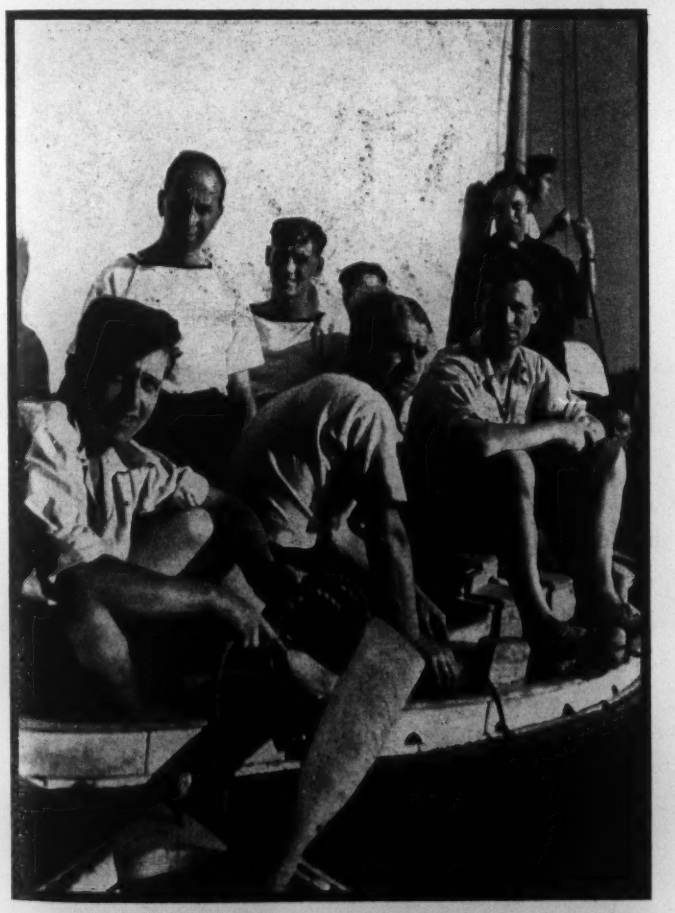


An ancient art all Scouts enjoy. Today this intent young sharpshooter is in England, on operational duty with the R.C.A.F.

"Ajax" Repays Canada's Debt to Royal Navy

54 ratings of H.M.S. Richmond go off to Chester and Hantsport for a holiday. Cramped quarters of Ajax Club which present campaign seeks to enlarge are shown in background.

At the Halifax centre from which men like these are allocated to holiday centres in the country, over 16,000 R.N. ratings have received hospitality in one form or another.



Survivors of sinkings gain renewed health and vigor at "Green Shutters", Mahone Bay, which Ajax maintains.

MANY persons across Canada have probably never heard of the Ajax Hospitality Centre, Halifax, but if there is one Canadian institution known all over the world wherever Royal Naval ratings foregather, it is this small east coast institution which is "home away from home" to thousands of men of the Royal Navy, as well as to members of Britain's Maritime Royal Artillery—the men who man the guns on the merchant ships.

The centre has been a haven of rest and refreshment to ratings whose slim shore leave allowances do not permit taking advantage of facilities of other centres. Ratings of the Royal Navy draw in pay only £5 a month and when they leave their ships in Halifax they have something less than 80 cents a day to cover their shore leave.

The need for some provision for these men was felt in September, 1939, when Mrs. C. Stuart McEuen organized what was originally the Inter-Allied Hospitality, renamed the Ajax Club after the gallant battle of the Plate River.

The club has arranged for quarters in the country near Halifax for sailors who have survived sinkings and are recuperating from the effects of exposure. At Chester, N.S. there is accommodation for 87, at Hantsport, room for 18. In addition, arrangements have been made to place seamen in private homes in rural districts. Most of these men are anxious for a quiet, homey rest rather than hilarious recreation. In addition, the club maintains a small office and reception room in Halifax where the men can write letters, meet their friends, and enjoy refreshments. Reading material and music are also provided. Through this office the men are allocated to their holiday centres in the country.

Lack of funds has greatly handicapped the scope of this work, since there should be accommodation for at least 200 men. Now Ajax is appealing for $100,000 to carry on until the end of 1945.

Our own boys in Great Britain tell us with enthusiasm of what is done there for their recreation and comfort. This appeal gives Canadians the opportunity not only to reciprocate the kindnesses our boys have experienced in Britain; but also to show our appreciation of the men who have borne so large a share in the heroic Battle of the Atlantic. Contributions can be forwarded to The Ajax Club, 90 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. or to Percy R. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Wardrop and Co., 226 Bay St., Toronto.

Ratings off H.M.S. Renown which convoyed Mr. Churchill back to England at one of the picnics Ajax gave for them.

Besides placing seriously disabled men in private homes to convalesce, the Club specializes in providing recreation for casualties of the sea war, like these disabled seamen.

Smiles and glowing faces attest the enjoyment of these survivors and Royal Navy gunners at one of the many tea parties Ajax sponsors. All the Club's work is voluntary.

Alberta's Mr. Manning Now Faces the Polls

By C. FRANK STEELE

The Alberta election on August 8 will tell if the Social Credit hold on the Province is solid. And the question largely centres round one man: youthful, religious Premier E. C. Manning, who took over the mantle of his leader but has yet to lead his party at the polls.

SOCIAL Crediters in Alberta usually call their Premier "Mr. Manning." It fits him, too. This goes back to the "Thrilling Thirties" when the protege of the late Premier Aberhart teamed-up with his leader in proclaiming the new economic gospel. Ernest Charles Manning then was an earnest young man, filled with a new-found zeal, sincere, studious, impressively solemn and devoted to his leader. The people liked him and they still do.

Born in Carnduff, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Manning, both English, Premier Manning was a farm worker up to 1928. Then destiny beckoned and he made a move that changed the course of his whole life. He was attracted to Calgary and there he enrolled in the Prophetic Bible Institute. From the Institute, today an unfailing point of interest on Calgary's Eighth Avenue, Dean Aberhart was then declaring his Fundamentalist message. His fame as a radio evangelist had spread far and soon his prophetic gospel had become a social gospel underlining a crusade for monetary reform. That crusade swept the Social Credit party into power in 1935.

Alberta's Mr. Manning

Mr. Manning was recognized as a bright and promising young man and soon found a place as secretary to William Aberhart. He figured in the radio broadcasts from the Institute (fashioned somewhat after the "March of Time") and then in the roaring political days leading up to the 1935 election he toured the province with his leader. The famous "question and answer" platform appearances are still a vivid Alberta political epic. It was a new device then and paid dividends.

Mr. Manning was elected in the 1935 election from Calgary and entered the Aberhart cabinet as Provincial Secretary, later becoming minister of Trade and Industry. All the while he was engaged in religious work along with the Premier. He was much in the limelight and moved along rapidly in the councils of the party.

With the failing health of Premier Aberhart more and more work fell on the slender shoulders of the Premier's first lieutenant, the hard-working, responsive Mr. Manning. Came the fateful day—May 23, 1943—of Premier Aberhart's death in Vancouver. Among those at his bedside when the end came was faithful Mr. Manning. A week later he was named successor to the premier and at 34 became the Empire's youngest premier.

It was a big job taking over the mantle of the fighting Social Credit chief. But his elevation to the premiership had been expected. He had been Mr. Aberhart's trusted confidant and in the historic "purge" that had reached into the inner circles of the party, even to the cabinet, the integrity of Ernest Manning had never been questioned. He had stood by the premier through bright days and foul and no one knew the dreams and plans of Premier Aberhart better than he. Moreover, he had youth and ability and a quiet dignity of manner. His selection was uncontested, all seemingly recognizing his right of succession, even the politically ambitious members of the party.

No Failure Yet

Mr. Manning has not failed. Those who predicted the disintegration of the Social Credit regime with the death of Aberhart saw rather a unifying of the government and evidences of a new "forward movement" along broad lines.

Some modification of policies there perhaps has been, but fundamentally Manning has stuck to the policies of his mentor and chief.

Of course, no one in Alberta hears anything these days about Social Credit dividends. The mere mention of the $25 a month election cry in 1935 brings only a sickly smile even from pioneers of the movement. It is a skeleton in the S.C. closet and the party leaders high and low hope it remains there.

But like Premier Aberhart, the present Social Credit chieftain is a persistent crusader for monetary change. There is no hedging on that point, no compromising. Speaking at Lethbridge recently, he gave what was probably an election keynote to the party. He hit out at the bankers, at the "old line" parties and renewed his demand for debt-free money.

The Social Credit government, he insisted, had fought for economic betterment, but its every effort had been frustrated by Ottawa. If promises had not been implemented, the blame lay at the door of Ottawa. The government had been blocked by the courts and the King government. Nevertheless, he declared, Social Credit was again on the march, this time "on to Ottawa!" He avowed, as had his chief, that Social Credit was a "People's Movement," which tends to indicate that the pattern of the present campaign will be little changed from that of 1940.

The party machinery, however, has changed radically. In the early days of the movement a new technique was used in selecting candidates. Numbers of men and sometimes women were put on the slate and each had to submit to secret and searching examination and cross-examination by party chiefs, often by Mr. Aberhart himself. Finally, out of this soul-searching scrutiny by the higher-ups a candidate was profoundly announced.

One Important Change

The system didn't last long; it was called undemocratic and Gestapo-like, quite opposed to the principles of Social Credit. Now candidates are chosen directly by the elected delegates. This is one important change Mr. Manning has seen effected.

The Premier is not lacking in administrative skill and he is equally effective on the platform and on the floor of the House. He is smarter in debate than was Premier Aberhart, who rarely spoke in the assembly. His style is fluent, direct, forceful, . . . in a sense, evangelistic. At times he has a bit of fun at the expense of the bankers, "Big Shots" and editors. And this does not hurt him with his audiences. His record is clean and he has shown a willingness and readiness to hear representations regardless of party. He mingles freely with the people and has a friendly smile.

He is a family man and still strongly attached to his religious work, though how he gets through his governmental work and finds time to carry on his church activities on Sunday causes wonder. In the pulpit he is quite at home, his message is thoughtful and ringing. Not long ago I heard him preach at the Institute. It was a lengthy service and with surprising ease and smoothness he carried through to the close. There was not the slightest sign of unpreparedness. There was however one noticeable feature of that service. It was this: in contrast to the jammed services in Mr. Aberhart's day the congregation was a mere handful.

This is the man on whom the ever fickle Alberta public will be passing judgment on August 8. At the present he commands thirty-five seats in the Legislature. The Independents elected 19 members in 1940 and the C.C.F. have a lone representative in Elmer E. Roper of Edmonton, publisher of the socialist "People's Weekly." The independents under "Farmer Jim" Walker are making a strong challenge and in many ridings the election will be a three-cornered rough and tumble scrap. But there still is no thought with observers throughout the Province of selling the Government short.

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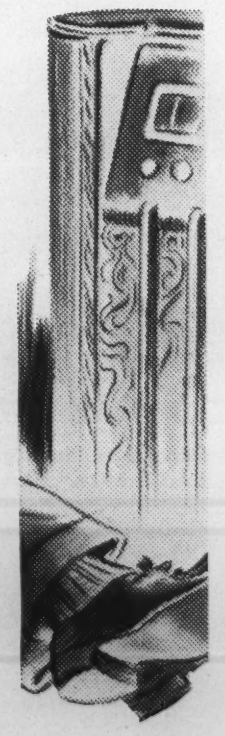

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Will Mr. King Remain Premier by Making Arrangement With CCF?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

POSSIBILITIES in federal election timing, strategy, and results are becoming very interesting. What we find most engaging is the chance that the orthodox dope on all three matters may be very wrong again. It's on the cards that Mr. King, who is still the man to watch, may pull some even more surprising rabbits out of the hat than he has in the past.

In the initial matter of timing it is being assumed, not unnaturally, that the Prime Minister will be influenced by the outcome of the provincial elections called for August in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick. It would be surprising indeed if he were not prepared to consider the extent to which voting in the provinces may foreshadow voting in the Dominion. Where the dope may go sour is in the widespread assumption that if Mr. Godbout should win in Quebec on support of Mr. King's war policy of full participation without conscription and should the CCF fail to obtain in Alberta encouragement in proportion to what it received in Saskatchewan in June the Prime Minister is likely to conclude that the signs are propitious and bring on the federal election as soon as possible, but that if Mr. Godbout meets defeat and the CCF storms ahead in the citadel of social credit he will probably decide that the winds are not right and delay his trip to the country.

The first part of this assumption is acceptable enough. If Godbout is able to demonstrate that isolationism is not as strong in Quebec as its champions have claimed, and if the CCF is rebuked in its first follow-up move in the west, the indications would be pretty clear that conditions were already as ripe for Mr. King's purposes as they are likely to become. It is the second part of the assumption that is open to question. It betrays forgetfulness of the important fact that Mr. King does not always reason politically as other men.

Mr. King is quite as liable, we submit, to seize upon the overthrow of Godbout by the Duplessis and Bloc Populaire isolationists or a further success by the CCF as a good reason for bringing on the federal vote at once as he is to be frightened into delaying it.

It is conceivable that he would see in the success of the Quebec isolationists an opportunity for surmounting some of the most difficult election hurdles that seem now to confront him. It might give him an election issue more to his liking than any that now appears available, might influence greatly his election strategy. National unity has been his battle-cry on the home front throughout the war. He could accept the success of the isolationists on a challenge to conclusive battle with the forces of unity, elect to carry the banner of unity through the country immediately, into Quebec itself as well as into the English-speaking provinces.

Might Retrieve More

In Quebec he could not lose more than any other course, might stand a chance of retrieving more. He would be sure of whatever votes Godbout saved, could hope to add some repentance votes from among those that had been beguiled by Duplessis and Raymond. In this way he might get the minimum of Quebec seats necessary for a majority in the House of Commons. And would he not have the rest of the country pretty firmly on the hip as he had it in his plebiscite move in 1942? Certainly all who regard national unity as the supreme domestic issue would have to follow his banner. How could even those who hold that he has unduly bowed the knee to Quebec, who are critical of his failure to impose conscription, refrain from following him on a call for a conclusive chastisement of the isolationists?

Perhaps this midsummer heat may have affected our judgment, but we see in the prospect an opportunity made to measure for the Prime Minister. We see a lot of other issues which by themselves might have considerable influence on the election which would be more or less of a liability for Mr. King, fading into the background alongside the overshadowing issue of national unity and the need for liquidating those who had dared to challenge it, with that issue presented in the way he would present it. Confronted with that issue, would the people split in two on the question of the preservation of free enterprise versus the CCF program? Would they remember their weariness with the old parties, especially with the party that has been in office so long? Would they still think of annoying wartime restrictions or, those that felt that way, of the iniquity of baby bonuses as being of sufficient consequence to sway their votes? We could be wrong but we don't think so. We think there is a chance for Mr. King to hoist unfeeling fate into a position to snatch away whatever prizes may seem now to be dangling before the grasping hands of Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Bracken.

But even without anything like this transpiring to upset the balance, the election prospect remains interesting. It is particularly interesting in respect of what may happen after the voting. Leaving out of the count the possibility of Mr. King's being able to seize upon something such as we have suggested for tilting the scales unduly in his favor at the last moment, it probably would be the consensus of opinion that the election is likely to result in a stalemate, with no party having an overall majority with which to control Parliament. Mr. King seems pretty well bound to suffer in some measure the almost inevitable consequences of being too long in office, notwithstanding the lingering influence of Lincoln's advice against swopping horses in the middle of a stream especially if there is any uncertainty as to whether what you would get in the swop is a horse. He will pay some penalty at least in Ontario for his appeasement to Quebec. And in Quebec itself he cannot avoid some loss. It is obvious that the CCF is marching forward. How far it will go few would venture to guess. While the outlook for Mr. Bracken's Progressive Conservatives is pretty obscure it seems safe to concede them a chance of holding their ground as well as they did in Saskatchewan and equally safe to assume that they have little if any chance of winning. What it boils down to is that any of the three parties has a chance of electing the largest group and none much chance of securing an overall majority.

Against or With CCF?

It is at this point that another possibility occurs of the dope being upset. Most people seem to think that in such a situation the two old parties will join forces either in a union Government or by one agreeing to support the other in office until the war is over, this involving the possibility of a permanent merger into a solid front against the CCF. It could, either in part or in whole, turn out that way. If Mr. King had the largest group it is quite on the cards that the Progressive Conservatives would be willing to go into union Government with him or, if he remained adamant against this, to make the best of the alternative of agreeing to keep him in office. It is not quite as probable that Mr. King would make either kind of a deal with them. Should Mr. Bracken have the largest following it is doubtful that Mr. King would either join him in a union Government or make a working arrangement with him. There would be a possibility, however, that some of Mr. King's followers, especially those who favor some measure of conscription for the balance of the war and

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those who think he is going too far with his social security program, might desert him for Mr. Bracken if this would give the Prog. Con. leader strength enough to accept the responsibility of forming a government. Any of these possibilities might also become a reality in the event of Mr. Coldwell's CCF having the largest group.

To our own perverse way of thinking it seems just as likely that no matter which party has the largest group none of these possible developments will occur and that instead Mr. King will remain Prime Minister at the head of an exclusively Liberal government by virtue of an arrangement with the CCF. It is by no means outside the sphere of possibility that the CCF would be agreeable to this. Even with the largest group there would not be much if anything else that it could do. It holds itself to be further away from the Brackenites than from the Liberals, would make no deal with them even if they were willing, which they wouldn't be. The only other course open to them would be that of leaving Mr. King in a position where he would have to seek another dissolution, and Mr. Coldwell probably would be wise enough to avoid responsibility for forcing still another wartime election on a disgruntled country.

For Mr. King such an arrangement would have the immediate advantage of allowing him to see the country through the war, and perhaps some long-term attraction if he reflected on what he was able to do to the Progressive party in the 'twenties.

• •

Rigours of the Burma Jungle

By JOHN WINDROW

In the Burma jungle where the Allies are fighting you often can't see a few yards ahead. You can hear water running and have to cut your way through to it. You can hear a wild elephant breathe and flap its ears and not be able to see it.

The writer spent thirty years working in Burma as a "forest wallah".

THIRTY years is a substantial part in the life of an average man, and when I reached home just before war began I had completed this spell in Burma, where I had been engaged in the extraction of teak logs from the forests, which cover more than two-thirds of the whole country.

Teak trees do not grow in uniform crops, as do conifers for instance; they are scattered singly and mixed among scores of other species, and the average teak-bearing forest produced only some three mature trees per acre. As the company which employed me felled some fifty thousand trees every year, it is obvious that the expanse of country covered by these timber operations was immense.

To locate teak-bearing forests exhaustive exploration was carried out in the earlier days, until the teak-bearing areas had all been identified, mapped and protected.

It was in those earlier days that I started my career as a "forest wallah." I served in nearly every part of Burma, so I know well the type of country and the conditions under which our troops are fighting.

Teak does not float when it is green, and as most teak logs are extracted by floating (after having been dragged by elephants to the nearest stream which has enough water to carry them), the timber must be dried before transportation.

In order to find all the mature trees within a block of forest, the closest examination is necessary; for it is seldom one can see more than a few yards through the thick forest undergrowth. Consequently almost every tree of every kind, teak, or not, must be visited to ensure complete success.

It was not unusual to spend three or four months working over two square miles of forest.

Every yard of the ground is covered. The hillsides are often so steep and precipitous that a man's hands are insufficient to maintain a sure grip. The ground is often broken by rocky outcrops or shifting shale and the surface covered with entangling undergrowth covered with all manner of prickles, thorns and biting insects.

Harmless-looking leaves have minute hairs which produce poisonous stings, and hairy caterpillars leave a burning trail as they are switched by a branch across the face, neck or hands.

The sky can only be glimpsed here and there through the dense tree tops and creepers.

One of the exploration party finds a teak tree and calls. He may be within ten yards, but is entirely hidden, and it is only by the sound of his voice that he can be located.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Will Mr. King Remain Premier by Making Arrangement With CCF?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

POSSIBILITIES in federal election timing, strategy, and results are becoming very interesting. What we find most engaging is the chance that the orthodox dope on all three matters may be very wrong again. It's on the cards that Mr. King, who is still the man to watch, may pull some even more surprising rabbits out of the hat than he has in the past.

In the initial matter of timing it is being assumed, not unnaturally, that the Prime Minister will be influenced by the outcome of the provincial elections called for August in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick. It would be surprising indeed if he were not prepared to consider the extent to which voting in the provinces may foreshadow voting in the Dominion. Where the dope may go sour is in the widespread assumption that if Mr. Godbout should win in Quebec on support of Mr. King's war policy of full participation without conscription and should the CCF fail to obtain in Alberta encouragement in proportion to what it received in Saskatchewan in June the Prime Minister is likely to conclude that the signs are propitious and bring on the federal election as soon as possible, but that if Mr. Godbout meets defeat and the CCF storms ahead in the citadel of social credit he will probably decide that the winds are not right and delay his trip to the country.

The first part of this assumption is acceptable enough. If Godbout is able to demonstrate that isolationism is not as strong in Quebec as its champions have claimed, and if the CCF is rebuked in its first follow-up move in the west, the indications would be pretty clear that conditions were already as ripe for Mr. King's purposes as they are likely to become. It is the second part of the assumption that is open to question. It betrays forgetfulness of the important fact that Mr. King does not always reason politically as other men.

Mr. King is quite as liable, we submit, to seize upon the overthrow of Godbout by the Duplessis and Bloc Populaire isolationists or a further success by the CCF as a good reason for bringing on the federal vote at once as he is to be frightened into delaying it.

It is conceivable that he would see in the success of the Quebec isolationists an opportunity for surmounting some of the most difficult election hurdles that seem now to confront him. It might give him an election issue more to his liking than any that now appears available, might influence greatly his election strategy. National unity has been his battle-cry on the home front throughout the war. He could accept the success of the isolationists on a challenge to conclusive battle with the forces of unity, elect to carry the banner of unity through the country immediately, into Quebec itself as well as into the English-speaking provinces.

Might Retrieve More

In Quebec he could not lose more than any other course, might stand a chance of retrieving more. He would be sure of whatever votes Godbout saved, could hope to add some repentance votes from among those that had been beguiled by Duplessis and Raymond. In this way he might get the minimum of Quebec seats necessary for a majority in the House of Commons. And would he not have the rest of the country pretty firmly on the hip as he had it in his plebiscite move in 1942? Certainly all who regard national unity as the supreme domestic issue would have to follow his banner. How could even those who hold that he has unduly bowed the knee to Quebec, who are critical of his failure to impose conscription, refrain from following him on a call for a conclusive chastisement of the isolationists?

Perhaps this midsummer heat may have affected our judgment, but we see in the prospect an opportunity made to measure for the Prime Minister. We see a lot of other issues which by themselves might have considerable influence on the election which would be more or less of a liability for Mr. King, fading into the background alongside the overshadowing issue of national unity and the need for liquidating those who had dared to challenge it, with that issue presented in the way he would present it. Confronted with that issue, would the people split in two on the question of the preservation of free enterprise versus the CCF program? Would they remember their weariness with the old parties, especially with the party that has been in office so long? Would they still think of annoying wartime restrictions or, those that felt that way, of the iniquity of baby bonuses as being of sufficient consequence to sway their votes? We could be wrong but we don't think so. We think there is a chance for Mr. King to hoist unfeeling fate into a position to snatch away whatever prizes may seem now to be dangling before the grasping hands of Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Bracken.

But even without anything like this transpiring to upset the balance, the election prospect remains interesting. It is particularly interesting in respect of what may happen after the voting. Leaving out of the count the possibility of Mr. King's being able to seize upon something such as we have suggested for tilting the scales unduly in his favor at the last moment, it probably would be the consensus of opinion that the election is likely to result in a stalemate, with no party having an overall majority with which to control Parliament. Mr. King seems pretty well bound to suffer in some measure the almost inevitable consequences of being too long in office, notwithstanding the lingering influence of Lincoln's advice against swopping horses in the middle of a stream especially if there is any uncertainty as to whether what you would get in the swop is a horse. He will pay some penalty at least in Ontario for his appeasement to Quebec. And in Quebec itself he cannot avoid some loss. It is obvious that the CCF is marching forward. How far it will go few would venture to guess. While the outlook for Mr. Bracken's Progressive Conservatives is pretty obscure it seems safe to concede them a chance of holding their ground as well as they did in Saskatchewan and equally safe to assume that they have little if any chance of winning. What it boils down to is that any of the three parties has a chance of electing the largest group and none much chance of securing an overall majority.

Against or With CCF?

It is at this point that another possibility occurs of the dope being upset. Most people seem to think that in such a situation the two old parties will join forces either in a union Government or by one agreeing to support the other in office until the war is over, this involving the possibility of a permanent merger into a solid front against the CCF. It could, either in part or in whole, turn out that way. If Mr. King had the largest group it is quite on the cards that the Progressive Conservatives would be willing to go into union Government with him or, if he remained adamant against this, to make the best of the alternative of agreeing to keep him in office. It is not quite as probable that Mr. King would make either kind of a deal with them. Should Mr. Bracken have the largest following it is doubtful that Mr. King would either join him in a union Government or make a working arrangement with him. There would be a possibility, however, that some of Mr. King's followers, especially those who favor some measure of conscription for the balance of the war and

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those who think he is going too far with his social security program, might desert him for Mr. Bracken if this would give the Prog. Con. leader strength enough to accept the responsibility of forming a government. Any of these possibilities might also become a reality in the event of Mr. Coldwell's CCF having the largest group.

To our own perverse way of thinking it seems just as likely that no matter which party has the largest group none of these possible developments will occur and that instead Mr. King will remain Prime Minister at the head of an exclusively Liberal government by virtue of an arrangement with the CCF. It is by no means outside the sphere of possibility that the CCF would be agreeable to this. Even with the largest group there would not be much if anything else that it could do. It holds itself to be further away from the Brackenites than from the Liberals, would make no deal with them even if they were willing, which they wouldn't be. The only other course open to them would be that of leaving Mr. King in a position where he would have to seek another dissolution, and Mr. Coldwell probably would be wise enough to avoid responsibility for forcing still another wartime election on a disgruntled country.

For Mr. King such an arrangement would have the immediate advantage of allowing him to see the country through the war, and perhaps some long-term attraction if he reflected on what he was able to do to the Progressive party in the 'twenties.

• •

Rigours of the Burma Jungle

By JOHN WINDROW

In the Burma jungle where the Allies are fighting you often can't see a few yards ahead. You can hear water running and have to cut your way through to it. You can hear a wild elephant breathe and flap its ears and not be able to see it.

The writer spent thirty years working in Burma as a "forest wallah".

THIRTY years is a substantial part in the life of an average man, and when I reached home just before war began I had completed this spell in Burma, where I had been engaged in the extraction of teak logs from the forests, which cover more than two-thirds of the whole country.

Teak trees do not grow in uniform crops, as do conifers for instance; they are scattered singly and mixed among scores of other species, and the average teak-bearing forest produced only some three mature trees per acre. As the company which employed me felled some fifty thousand trees every year, it is obvious that the expanse of country covered by these timber operations was immense.

To locate teak-bearing forests exhaustive exploration was carried out in the earlier days, until the teak-bearing areas had all been identified, mapped and protected.

It was in those earlier days that I started my career as a "forest wallah." I served in nearly every part of Burma, so I know well the type of country and the conditions under which our troops are fighting.

Teak does not float when it is green, and as most teak logs are extracted by floating (after having been dragged by elephants to the nearest stream which has enough water to carry them), the timber must be dried before transportation.

In order to find all the mature trees within a block of forest, the closest examination is necessary; for it is seldom one can see more than a few yards through the thick forest undergrowth. Consequently almost every tree of every kind, teak, or not, must be visited to ensure complete success.

It was not unusual to spend three or four months working over two square miles of forest.

Every yard of the ground is covered. The hillsides are often so steep and precipitous that a man's hands are insufficient to maintain a sure grip. The ground is often broken by rocky outcrops or shifting shale and the surface covered with entangling undergrowth covered with all manner of prickles, thorns and biting insects.

Harmless-looking leaves have minute hairs which produce poisonous stings, and hairy caterpillars leave a burning trail as they are switched by a branch across the face, neck or hands.

The sky can only be glimpsed here and there through the dense tree tops and creepers.

One of the exploration party finds a teak tree and calls. He may be within ten yards, but is entirely hidden, and it is only by the sound of his voice that he can be located.

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International Aviation Due for Compromise

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

When the full story of the discussions on international air travel are told, Mr. Flaherty says, it will be revealed that the United Kingdom was ready to accept a most idealistic solution which would have eliminated the aeroplane as a future war menace.

Practical considerations, however, made this impossible and now it looks as though some form of control will emerge which will be short of the proposals advanced by Canada last year.

WHEN the whole story of the discussions now in progress on the regulation of international air transport is told it will be one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the fashioning of the peace to come. It will be revealed that at one stage the United Kingdom was ready to accept the most idealistic and internationalist solution of the problem that could be imagined and that the unwillingness of the United States and Canada to go for it set the trend of negotiations towards more limited objectives.

The original British objective was not exactly whittled down by compromises. It was chopped down to a pale shadow of the original and from there negotiations have been proceeding out of which will probably emerge some form of international aviation control short of the proposals advanced by Canada last winter. The Canadian proposals, now deemed too ambitious for acceptance, called for creation of an international authority to allocate routes as between countries and to fix standards of safety and operations.

At the outset the British government stood for a complete internationalization of air transport through the creation of an operating agency to own all aircraft, air ports and equipment used on world routes and to operate the great international services. The same body, under the projected British plan—it was never formally presented to other governments—would have been clothed with power to regulate civil flying within national boundaries and on regional routes, to an important degree, through subsidiary bodies.

It is not to be assumed that this project represented the views of all British interests connected with aviation or that had it come into the open it would not have met with opposition but it was in fact a scheme the British government at one time was prepared to present to other governments for serious discussion.

Canada Balked

It encountered the first snag during the conference of British commonwealth aviation experts in London last December when the Canadian group headed by Munitions Minister Howe, H. J. Symington, president of T.C.A. and C.P. Edwards balked.

There are two possible solid reasons for the Canadian reluctance to go so far with internationalization. It would mean on the part of Canada a much greater surrender of sovereignty over its own territory than for other nations less strategically situated in regard to future world airlines. Secondly, in view of the known views of the United States government and the state of public opinion in the United States, there was no possibility of the United States agreeing to such a scheme.

The Canadian draft proposals for an international air authority represented the next step towards getting the principal United Nations concerned in civil aviation down to a basis of discussion. That these were framed with the blessing of the British Government is probable. They were intended to be an attempt to arrive at a formula for what was possible rather than what was ideal.

Complete internationalization has never been publicly declared as a British policy. It was too strong to be pushed without more advance backing than turned out to be possible. As the next best thing the British negotiators took up the Canadian proposals and unsuccessfully sought United States acceptance of them as a basis of negotiation. Lord Beaverbrook who reviewed possible bases of discussion for the coming international conference at his meeting with A. A. Berle, a few months ago, so reported to the House of Lords.

Beaverbrook on Howe Plan

"We did not give up the Canadian draft convention without reluctance," he said. "We should have preferred it. That admirable document produced by Mr. Howe had to be abandoned. Now a new structure must be set up on the proposal of the commonwealth conversations. It might be that that structure might not be everything we could desire."

The plain conclusion is that the whole matter is right back where it was before the Howe proposals were brought out but that some advance towards international co-operation has been made by the United States representatives in that they are prepared to accept the general principles agreed upon at the commonwealth conversations as a basis of discussion.

The differing British and American approaches to the postwar air problem result from different interests and the special experience the British have had with aerial warfare. Owing to the vast air forces massed in Britain and the operations carried on from there Britain has now more airfields and more aircraft to the square mile than any other country. At the same time the British people have less need of internal air transport in peacetime than have the people of most other countries.

The potentialities of the airplane as an instrument of war, particularly as a weapon for sudden attack by an aggressor who arms in secret are acutely present to British minds. The German air assault on Britain was devastating enough to create a strong demand for a policy which will remove the airplane from the control of those who may be interested in planning and making war.

The ambitiously idealistic suggestion of complete internationalization springs from a desire to draw the teeth of military aviation for all time. By removing civil flying from the control of future dictators and potential aggressors the plan would have prevented the formation and training of forces for war apart from whatever forces might be authorized by the postwar settlement.

With a limited range for flying within their own country the British are also more acutely conscious of the handicaps which can be placed in the way of efficient long-range traffic by jealous governments of small states. Prewar Europe was blanketed with prohibited areas and restrictions on the passage of aircraft. Whatever cause inspired these prohibitions and restrictions, fear of espionage, a sense of national prestige or a desire to protect local airlines they did constitute an important obstacle to the development of services in the international field. Recognition of freedom of the air in some form is important to Britain as the air power closest to the continent in which there has been little freedom up to now.

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Good Books on Canada Very Few in Russia

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

To discover what reading matter on Canada was available in Russia Mr. Davies visited the Lenin Library, the third largest in the world.

In all, he found there were about two hundred titles, and they a poor representation. His suggestion is that the Bureau of War Information make up a collection of every available book on Canada of any value and send it to Moscow.

Moscow.

ALTHOUGH the interest in Canada is considerable here, the shortage of paper and the lack of direct contact have resulted in the fact that since the beginning of the war very little has been published to describe the Dominion. In fact, I have been able to discover only one booklet on Canada which was published in 1942 in the Russian language. Aside from that, there were a few articles on Canada in the very authoritative "World Economy and World Politics" and quite recently there have been a few items in the newspapers "Trud", and "Krasnaya Zvezda" and an excerpt in the magazine "Slavyane" (Slavs) from the book written by your correspondent on Canadian Ukrainians.

Somewhere in Yugoslavia a British officer operating with the Partisans offers a woman guerilla a cigarette.

It was interesting, in view of this paucity of recent material, to attempt to discover what after all do the Russians read about Canada, if anything. And with this query in mind, I went to the Lenin Library in Moscow to examine the index.

The Lenin Library, a huge structure near the Kremlin, surrounded by grey granite quadrangular columns, is considered to be the third largest library in the world. It owns more than 10 million volumes and each day the library receives from 700-800 books and more than 2,000 newspapers. In addition to its regular collection the Library has 100,000 rare books which are only available by special permission. The incunabula department is considered to be one of the finest in the world.

200 Books on Canada

It was to be expected, therefore, that the Lenin Library should have a fair representation of books on Canada. But that expectation proved quite vain. Of its 10 million volumes only 200 deal with Canada.

It would be useless to discuss now whose fault it is that Canada is so poorly represented in this library and before the Russian reader in general. In part this is due to the past concept (quite fixed) that we were simply a part of Britain. On the other hand, much of the blame must be attached to our own completely inefficient methods of the self-advertising which has become so essential in the modern competitive world. To judge by the Lenin Library, we have simply not been interested in explaining ourselves to our Russian neighbors.

What are the books on Canada listed in the Lenin Library index?

I shall spare the reader the agony of reading the complete list but it could easily be done within the limits of the space assigned for this article.

First there are a few government publications: the Canadian Department of Labor Sessional Papers for the years 1912, 1913; the fifth census and the seventh census. That's all.

There is a good representation of books by the CPR, which apparently takes care of its own advertising, but for some reason there is not a word by the CNR. I couldn't find any books in the index on Canadian literature but there is quite a bit on our history. Titles such as "The Dominion of Canada and Its Provinces", published by the Royal Empire Society in 1932 and "Early Methodism in Canada", published in 1935.

There is a fair representation of books in French, mainly historical, a number of more modern titles (such as "Hudson's Bay" by George Binnie, "Canada in Search of Religion" by Frank Grant, and "Canada Moves North" by Richard Finnie), a few books on the Doukhobors and about a dozen books and pamphlets on Canada published in the Russian language, dealing mainly with political and economic aspects.

The list is completed with a few pamphlets on some of the problems of the past decade and two magazines, one on history and the other on economics.

It is perfectly obvious from all this that the Soviet reader cannot possibly obtain a rounded picture of Canadian developments from this poor collection of books and documents. In retrospect one tends to appreciate all the more the work done last year by the Writers, Artists and Broadcasters Council in sending a representative library of Canadian books to the Soviet Union. These books have not arrived here yet but they are anxiously awaited.

Just the same, it would be an excellent idea if someone should tip off Ottawa that in the Soviet Union we have a vast public that ought to be told about our country, and that it would be good business to invest a few thousand dollars, buy every available book on Canada of any value and send it here with the compliments of our Bureau of War Information. Nor should any time be lost to place the Lenin Library on every mailing list of all of our Government publications.

We can be sure that the Lenin Library will be more than glad to receive such a contribution and to make its reception public. While on the subject, it might be good to suggest the application of the principle of reciprocity, and possibly our Toronto, University and Parliamentary libraries might make a deal with the Russians for exchange publications.

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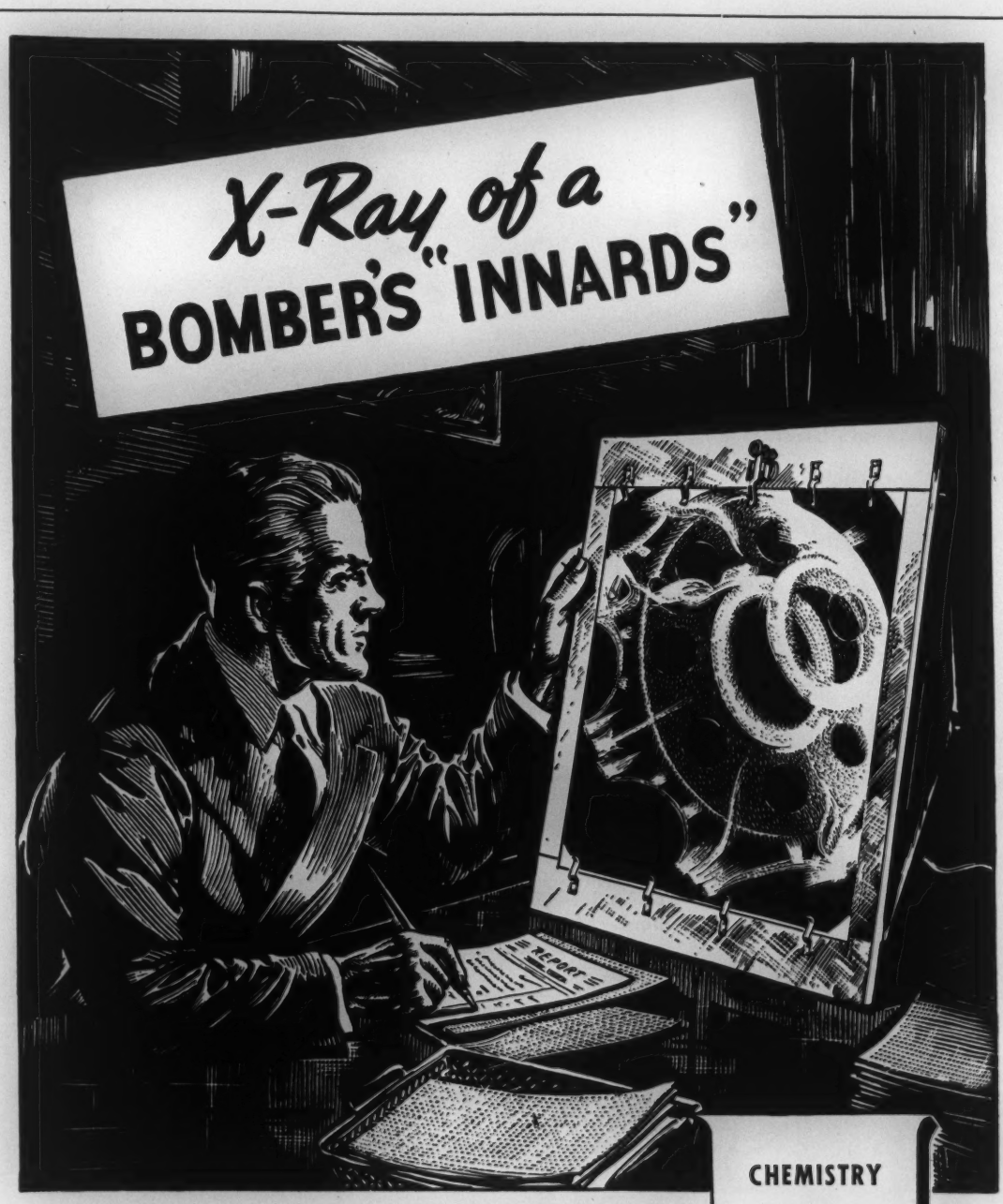

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THE HITLER WAR

Wails of Dittmar and Goebbels Show Nazi Plan Frustrated

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR exactly two and a half years I have argued in these pages that, as their last move in the war the Germans would prefer to throw all their reserves to hold the east, and give way to the Anglo-American forces in the west. Innumerable eye-witness reports of the terror with which German civilians considered the possibility of an occupation of their country by the Russians have constantly reinforced this opinion.

Yet the German High Command's conduct of the war this year has certainly not seemed intended to encourage such a result. Quite the opposite. There was the extremely stubborn and costly attempt to frustrate us in Italy. There was the concentration of a third of Germany's remaining armor on the narrow Normandy sector, and a further sixth on the Italian front, when it was so badly needed to hold the open plains of Poland.

Most striking of all was the shifting, after the invasion began, of two S.S. Panzer divisions from the eastern front to the Caen area, giving Rommel altogether five of these crack divisions, Hitler's toughest and most reliable. There was the launching of the robot bomb offensive, together with a propaganda campaign revealing the high hopes which the Germans had placed in this weapon.

There was the statement by the *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the day after invasion, that the western front was the main front and the Russian front secondary. And even now, after the Red Army has lunged to the very border of East Prussia, we have General Dittmar's affirmation that "the western theatre of operations is the focal point of the whole of the present situation, and the decision for which the British and Americans are striving there may exert the greatest influence on the development of operations on all fronts."

Clearly then, going into this year the Germans still had hopes in the west, but none in the east—except as they achieved their aims in the west. What were these aims? This is not an unimportant consideration, as the frustration of these aims must have great influence—as Dittmar said—on their judgment as to whether the whole game is up.

I think that they hoped, first of all, to discourage our main invasion altogether through their efforts at Anzio and Cassino. It will be recalled that just at this time Hitler told his troops in Italy that great political results might be achieved through their exertions; and we found orders at Cassino saying that it was forbidden on pain of death to retreat from any position.

If we think back honestly, we must admit that the check at Anzio and Cassino from January to March was a very discouraging experience; and I can confirm that this was true among the highest quarters. Yet we went ahead with our plans, indeed boosting their scale as much as possible, while Allied leaders warned of the huge losses which we might suffer.

For this eventuality, the German plan—or hope—was to smash our landing into the sea. How else can one explain the concentration around Caen of no less than eight panzer divisions, twice as many as were left to hold the whole White Russian front?

At the same time they launched the robot bomb attack against London. But it is important to remember that they had planned to get this going many months earlier, as early as last fall, well before our assault on Berlin began, and on a scale four times as great as the present. Through the robot attack they seem to have hoped to save their own cities, and with the disappointment on the fighting fronts and actively-fomented suspicion of Russia, to bring Britain to a compromise peace.

This would rob the Americans of their chief European base, and anyway the Germans had persuaded themselves that the Americans were far more interested in the Pacific War, and with a Republican victory this fall might withdraw from "Roosevelt's" European war. Then the Germans could shift all of their forces to hold Russia to a shorter defensive line in the east.

What hopes could they have of success there, in view of the enormous power which Russia displayed throughout last fall and winter, and again this summer? Here again we have to try to project ourselves into the German world of twisted ideas. They were saying over and over again last winter that the Russians would soon be exhausted by their efforts, judging by Germany's own condition after four years of war and knowing the terrible hurt Russia had suffered from the overrunning, destruction and depopulation of her best-developed western areas.

Considering the distrustful state of relations between Russia and the Western Powers after two years of delay in opening the "second front", and from Moscow's play with the "Free German Committee" and "Association of German Officers" last

Map by New York Times.

The map shows how, defying supply problems, the Red Army has fully maintained its advance during the past week, reaching the Latvian border at (1), approaching Kaunas (2), crossing the Niemen (3), and taking Grodno (4), to open up the flank of East Prussia. At (5) it approached Bialystok, while drives (6) and (7) converged on Brest.

IN ANCIENT TIMES

The thickness of the sole was a characteristic of the "Crepida" noble. This sole was often two inches thick and it was made entirely of cork. Greek women, in order to increase their height, often exaggerated this fashion of the day to such an extent that they could walk only when aided by their ladies-in-waiting.

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summer, the Nazis may well have believed that Stalin would settle for the old Ribbentrop-Molotov Line, after his western allies had "betrayed" him.

If this was the German plan for 1944, then one can review with deep satisfaction its point-by-point frustration. The Moscow and Teheran Conferences sealed Allied co-operation for the final phase of the war, and achieved long strides towards unity on political questions. Out of deep disappointment in Italy, a handsome victory was won. The invasion of Western Europe was accomplished more readily than anyone had expected. And the robot bomb assault was delayed some nine months and cut to one-quarter of the contemplated scale.

Germany's cities were not spared. The Luftwaffe was crippled and Germany's vital oil supply cut to the point of disaster. Out of all her beautiful plan, Germany has had only the partial success of containing our bridgehead. And in these circumstances Russia has hit her a stupendous blow in the east, gobbled 50 divisions in one great bite, and before these lines are read, may have invaded the "sacred" soil of the Reich.

This, I think, is a fair picture of Germany's position today, and the background for the otherwise amazing statements which we have heard from General Dittmar, the official spokesman of the High Command and Dr. Goebbels, the spokesman for the Nazi Party.

Dittmar's frank admission of the seriousness of the German military position has had such wide publicity that I shall only recall the highlights. Speaking on the home radio, for German consumption, he admitted in plain words that the German High Command had made a big error in underestimating the enemy potential and in placing its own strategic reserves.

"Error" In White Russia

He appeared to include our offensive in Italy and the power of our invasion force in this admission. But in particular, he said that the High Command had considered the White Russian front "a tower of strength" after its long and successful defence last winter, and had therefore felt justified in weakening this sector in order to strengthen others which appeared more immediately menaced.

"The only possibility now of restoring a favorable situation, upon which everything depends for the defence of the Reich", lay in a radical straightening of the whole front. The threat was "no longer softened by an indefinite remoteness, which would give the High Command time to correct previous errors." Then he went on to say that, nevertheless, the Western Front remained "the focal point of the whole situation."

Goebbels weekly article in *Das Reich* three days later had surprisingly little publicity. Yet, as I read it, it amounts to the most open appeal for an armistice with the western powers and a softening of our demand for unconditional surrender, which has so far come from an official German source.

"All nations," Goebbels said, "were longing for quiet and relaxation, for a period of national progress, far-reaching economic reform, prosperity and undisturbed happiness, after the long years of war." That is, all nations but Bolshevist Russia, which "seeks a general dissolution of human society."

German aims, Goebbels argued, were fundamentally the same as ours. "Germany's cause is today the cause of civilized mankind." But peace cannot be secured "at the expense of the happiness of other peoples, but must be secured out of their strength." This requires a relaxation of our demands. Have we not learned that the chaos of the twenty years between wars, and the outbreak of a new war, were caused by the harshness of the Versailles settlement?

Germany, for her part, "has never proclaimed the same program of extermination and destruction" as we propose to adopt towards the Reich. "Nobody can deny that our peace aims are much closer to the wishes and hopes, not only of the German people, but also of the people in enemy countries, than the peace aims of the Allied leaders."

"After all, are not all these nations of one mind as to hopes of a better future? Are not all of them fighting for a socialist era, for the end of the plutocratic capitalist regime, for free arrangements for the reconstruction of devastated districts, for the establishment of improved social and economic living standards, especially for the working classes in all countries?"

There it is: exactly what we have been warned against from the beginning of the war. The German, seeing that he has lost his bid for mastery, has turned overnight from the beast which exterminates millions in gas vans, systematically depopulates huge areas for his own expansion, shoots prisoners, wipes out villages, burns women and babies alive in their homes or even in churches, to the suave friend of all "other" civilized and peace-loving peoples.

"Only the Bolsheviks present a danger to human society." It is the last attempt to split the Allied front. Or perhaps there will be one more. Perhaps Hitler will, in the end, let the "Bolshevist flood" inundate Europe, while still opposing our advance from the west with his best formations, to carry out his old threat—reiterated by a Nazi spokesman last week—of bringing down the whole continent in a welter of chaos and destruction, if he must fail.

Soviet Attitude Correct

But he may find that there is a point past which his generals and his people will not follow him along this trail. And in any case, the agreements of Moscow and Teheran, and the development of Soviet Russia into a well-ordered and national state with far more humane aims than Germany's, have thwarted his nihilistic scheme.

I have it from a principal leader of the Polish underground, who only left his country in the late spring and is probably back there now, that even the Poles, for all they suffered from Russian occupation in 1939-41, think only of the Germans as their enemies today, and believe that some accommodation can be realized with the Russians.

From Romania Allied correspondents have written recently of the correct attitude of the Russian authorities. And I believe that when the Red Army enters East Prussia we will see it pursue a similarly correct attitude towards the population there, while hunting down implacably all those guilty of crimes at home or abroad.

It rather looks at present, however, as though there may be very few Germans waiting around in East Prussia to test the Soviet attitude. Swedish dispatches report a panic flight from the eastern part of that province reminiscent of the flight of Belgian and French civilians in 1940.

Hitler and Goebbels have painted too well the picture of the Bolshevist monster. This flight promises to solve for us the contemplated transfer of the German population of East Prussia to the Reich proper, in the plan to eliminate this eastern bridgehead of the German *drang nach Osten* and breeding-place of Prussian militarism, and divide the territory between Russia and Poland.

Grodno we have seen the Moscow press proclaim as "an ancient Russian city." It will be interesting to note the attitude taken towards Bialystok, capital of an indisputably Polish-populated province, and Lwow. Both of these places lie to the east of the Molotov-Ribbentrop partition line of 1939; but in the case of both there have been indications of a Russian willingness to make concessions.

I don't present this as a generous attitude, to offer back a quarter of what you have taken away. But I do think that a Russian compromise on Lwow would go a long way to bring about Polish acceptance of a new border line. From its geographical location it seems improbable that Vilna can be retained by Poland, and indeed all dispatches from Moscow proclaim it as "the capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic."

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PLACES IN THE NEWS

Historically Famous Falaise Is In the Path of Allied Armies

By MAJOR A. E. PRINCE

HISTORY teaches the vital strategic position of Caen for the conquest of Normandy and that of adjacent regions; the Germans know this also—hence the bitterly contested struggle for its possession. Now that British and Canadian troops have secured this nerve centre, the way is open to advance eastwards, southwards, or both; eastwards to the valley of the Seine, Rouen and Paris; southwards through Falaise to Argentan and to Alençon, with their direct east roads to Paris, and the ring of fortresses on the south-east frontier of Normandy .

The armies of history have usually trod this southern way. General Dempsey's Second British Army may advance in this direction, particularly as the Americans are also marching parallel south down the Cotentin Peninsula. If so British and Canadian soldiers will again be treading soil rich in historic associations, notably from the mediaeval Age of Chivalry. Some of them will pass through the little place of Val-des-Dunes, with its memories of William the Conqueror, whose empty tomb they may already have seen in Caen itself in the Church of St. Etienne.

William was the illegitimate son of Duke Robert of Normandy and Arlette, the lovely daughter of a tanner of Falaise. When Robert died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the boy William became Duke at the age of eight, to rule over the turbulent, masterful Norman barons "needing always the bit and the bridle rather than the spur". A decade later, in 1047, they rose in threatening revolt, but the serious-minded, capable young Duke, in alliance with the King of France, crushed the barons at Val-des-Dunes; later he laid siege to the border fortress of Alençon, inflicting a terrible vengeance on the defenders on capitulation, as they had taunted him from the walls with his base birth.

Airborne troops in France inspect their issue of special invasion money.

Falaise with its towering chateau on a rocky towering promontory has seen much history made. William the Conqueror was born here. His mother Arlette was mostly known to French chroniclers as "Herleve", the name meaning in Scandinavian "Noble Love". A monastic contemporary characterized her as "wise, modest and generous, to which virtues she added a rare devotion". This devotion applied to the Church, to her husband, Duke Robert, who had fallen in love with her at first sight at the fountain of Falaise and to their son William. After Robert's death she eventually married again, a Count; and two sons of this marriage, Odo, the fighting Bishop of Bayeux and the Count of Mortain, fought well in the army of their step-brother William at the battle of Hastings in the Conquest of England. The impressive castle of Falaise with its twelve towers, two great gates, moat and grim donjon tower still extant, was built mainly in the eleventh century, although one tower, the Talbot Tower, was erected during the English occupation of Normandy four centuries later.

There are many initial similarities between the present campaign in Normandy and Henry V's Second Invasion from 1417, e.g. the operations against Caen, Cherbourg (sealed off first by a thrust across the neck of the Côtentin peninsula) etc. Then as now, the British invasion was facilitated by factional divisions among the French themselves; the Armagnacs were contending against the Burgundians for control of Paris and central France whilst Henry was launching his conquest, and after a time the Burgundians formally allied with the English.

To reap advantage from the internal dissensions, Henry V pressed strongly a campaign through the winter, unusual in mediaeval times. After the capture of Caen, his main army struck south, but by-passed Falaise on account of its military strength and strong garrison. After advancing to Argentan and Alençon, and subjugating many strongholds on the frontier, the army turned back against Falaise. So confident were its defenders of its impregnability that "at first they did not deign to close the gates against the king".

Henry Believed in Blockade

Although Henry had siege artillery which was the wonder of the age, he abandoned the idea of an early assault for that of a besieging blockade. As a good general, careful of the comfort of his men, he provided excellent food and fine wooden huts to meet the mid-winter rigors. After a month the town of Falaise, surrendered but the castle, perched on its rocky eminence, resisted for another six weeks, despite heavy bombardment, and the diligent undermining of the walls, the sappers laboriously gouging out the huge stones in one forty-yards section under fierce fire of missiles and boiling pitch.

Because of this prolonged obstinate resistance, Henry refused to allow the garrison to depart till they had repaired the battered walls, and even then made them go without money and property. The captain of the castle moreover was refused a safe-conduct for departure, and instead was held to ransom.

It is to be hoped that our troops will not be held up at Falaise. Every August since the eleventh century, one of the two most famous fairs of France has been held at Falaise, or to be more exact at Guibray, a suburb. Formerly it was the entre-pôt for northern France of all varieties of goods, but recently it has become pre-eminently a market for superb horses, the raising of which is an important occupation of the whole region.

Falaise is also associated with Prince Arthur, immortalized in Shakespeare's play "King John". It was in this castle that the unhappy young Prince was imprisoned, his feet fettered by a triple chain. His warder was Hubert de Burgh, the chamberlain, who, moved by the anguish of Arthur and by the political folly of the intention, saved the Prince from being murdered by two of John's agents sent to Falaise.

The best historians are now inclined to accept a Welsh version of the death of Arthur, viz. that Arthur was removed from Falaise to Rouen, where in a tower just before Easter, John himself killed the Prince in a drunken fury.

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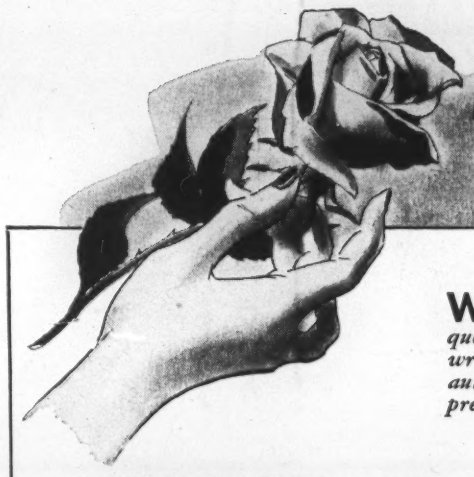

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by JAN STRUTHER

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If this can be done in time of war, it can also be done in time of peace. Moreover, it is vitally necessary that it should be done. For we know now that peace is not, as we formerly believed, a mere absence of armed conflict: it is a positive thing, a living thing, and if we want to keep it alive and healthy we must be prepared to devote to it fully as much courage, vision and co-operation as we are willing to put into the task of achieving victory on the field of battle.

Let us make up our minds—each one of us—every inhabitant of every one of the United Nations—that we are going to carry over into the future this precious spirit of harmony, and that we shall use our international teamwork in the service of peace just as eagerly and energetically as we are now using it in the service of war. Only by making this vow, and by keeping it, can we hope to attain that better world for which we all so passionately long.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada is Today in a Period of Violent Intellectual Ferment

By B. K. SANDWELL

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT *on Thursday, June 15, on the occasion of his receiving the degree of Doctor of Civil Law (honoris causa) from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.*

THE honor which this University is conferring upon me today and, which makes me one of so outstanding a company of graduates, has not been earned by any personal achievements of my own. If I had not had during the last twelve years the good fortune of being a member of an organization which strives to serve the interests of Canada by the production of an intelligent and broad-minded weekly journal for Canadians, it is not at all likely that I should be your guest today. Indeed I interpret the honor as a tribute, not to myself and not even to the periodical which I help to produce, but to the whole group of more serious and purposeful national periodicals to which it belongs. And I am extremely glad that you have found the work of these periodicals worthy of your recognition.

The serious critical periodical press is the product of a fairly mature state of the national culture. The periodical which I edit is nearly fifty-seven years old, but I have to admit that during the first half of that era it would hardly have qualified for any special attention from Bishop's University. It owed its earliest success largely to the intimate and exclusive nature of its society gossip, and its second stage of progress largely to its fearlessness in denouncing certain types of financial racketeering.

But the interval between the two wars saw what I think future historians of Canadian culture will have to regard as an amazingly rapid growth of interest among Canadians in the innumerable problems of man's social and political adaptation to his environment—a process which, prior to the First World War we had taken for granted, or at any rate regarded as quite subsidiary to the economic problem of extracting the largest possible amount of wealth from the very excellent environment with which we ourselves had been favored. We are in a period of intellectual ferment not unlike that which we went through in the years of the American Civil War and the beginnings of Canadian Confederation, but with two differences: the subjects which concern us are different, being largely socio-economic, and the discussion goes on much less in the columns of the daily press and much more in those of more specialized periodicals.

The Serious Press

The healthy progress of this ferment has been immeasurably aided by the existence of a large and growing number of serious periodicals, from quarterlies to weeklies, nearly all of them founded since the turn of the century, but a few like my own having moved over into that field owing to a growing interest in serious subjects among their readers. This development has been partly due to an increasing consciousness among Canadians of the uniqueness of our political, social and economic problems, and the uselessness of seeking solutions for them in the thinking and planning of any other nation.

We continue to take our amusements, including our light reading, from the neighboring republic, but we want our own examination of our own social and political structure, our own calculations of our own stresses. Our universities began the work when they started their social science departments little more than half a century ago, but it is spreading rapidly, and I do not despair of seeing a really good Canadian sociological novel in the near future. I have already published several good Canadian sociological poems, most of them by poets who were first introduced to a wide public by Mr. Ralph Gustafson, a distinguished graduate of this University.

But while I interpret your honoring of myself as a general tribute to the whole class of periodicals which I represent, I like to think also that you may possibly have been led to the selection of my particular periodical by a feature or quality in it of which I am peculiarly proud. I refer to its awareness—an awareness which is not as widespread as it should be—of the fact that the nation to which we belong is a nation of two cultures, neither of which is entitled to regard the other as inferior. Situated as you are at the very meeting-ground of these two cultures—instead of being as I am at the point which of all Canada is spiritually most remote from one of them—you may well have felt that one of the most imperative obligations resting on the national as distinct from the local press of Canada is to maintain and stimulate that awareness in its readers, and so to strengthen that sense of our common Canadianism which bids us hail with lively satisfaction the advent to the highest position in our judiciary of a great representative of the forensic genius of the French race and the French culture in Canada.

The creative activity of that culture in this province is at this moment unprecedentedly great. It has received a notable stimulus from the 4-year exile of French culture from France, which has made of this province for the time being the chief home of French thought. It is finding expression in a notable output of literature, of art, of philosophy, of political science. Not all of its manifestations are equally admirable, but they are all evidence of an energy, a rising of the sap in the fibres of the tree, which should be prelude to a splendid flowering. I know that this university is fully appreciative of the importance of that flowering to the whole of Canada.

I am glad also to be an alumnus of a University which has done so much for the all-important task of training teachers for future young Canadians. I should deplore any attempt to concentrate that task, so far as Quebec is concerned, in a single place under a single authority. There is no single philosophy of education which alone is valid for all schools and all communities of an entire nation; there are a number of valid philosophies, and if they are all allowed to operate and to influence the profession they tend to check one-another from running to dangerous extremes. The whole of North American secular education has suffered gravely for a generation from the excessive preponderance of one school of thought about education, and the existence of institutions which can protest against the preponderant school is highly desirable. The training of teachers is fortunately not one of those operations which require a huge plant and costly capital equipment; it is rather a matter of brains and devotion to a cause, and I have never found that these were the monopoly of the great centers of population.

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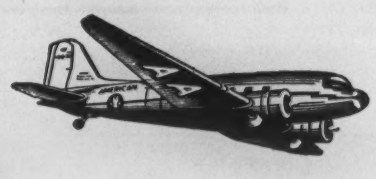

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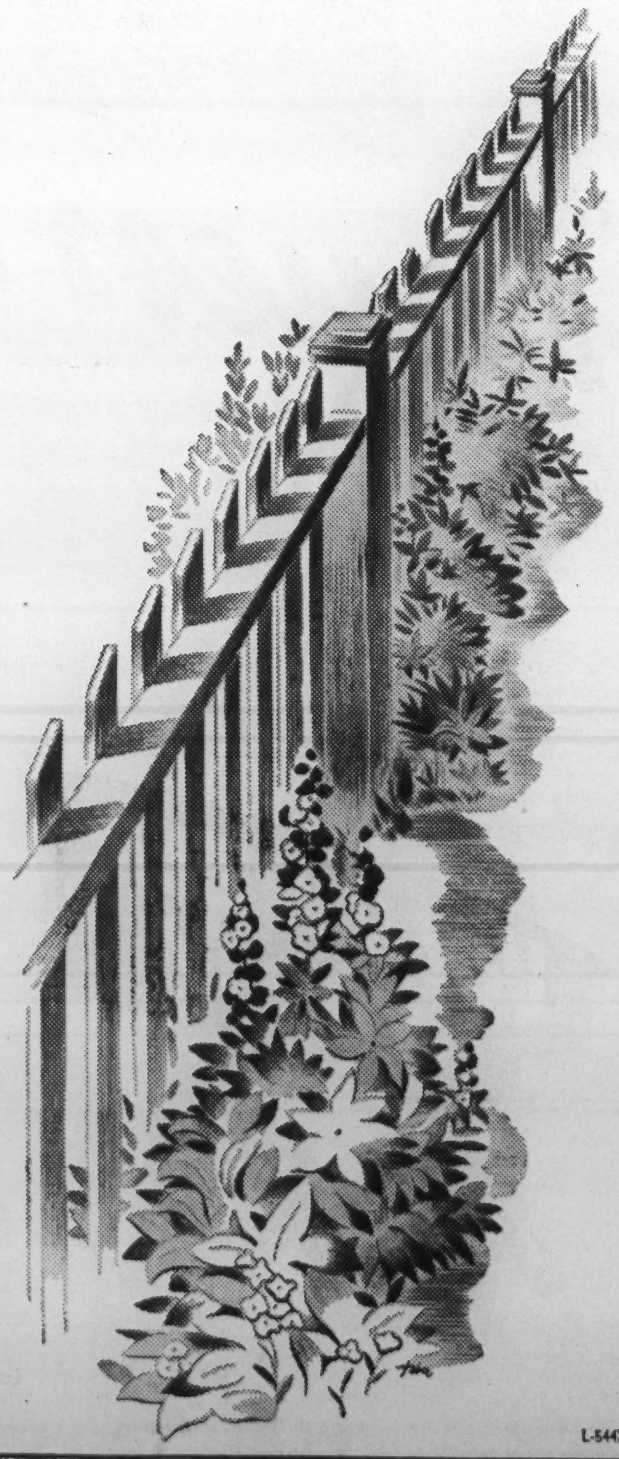

MAYBE you have a neighbour who doesn't know what it's all about when it comes to raising cucumbers. Or perhaps he hasn't a knack with roses. So you tell him what spray to get, or you give him a little lesson in pruning. And next thing you know he says: "I'm certainly sold on that advice you gave me."

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SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 14th

THE LONDON LETTER

Germany's Robombs Another Case of "Too Little and Too Late"

By P. O'D.

BY NOW all the world knows about the German pilotless planes or doodle-bugs or bumble-bombs or whatever one may choose to call them. By the time this letter sees print the Nazis may even have decided to give up using the things—their propaganda purpose having been achieved so far as it can be—for on no sort of balance can they be regarded as anything but a military failure.

The first night was the most exciting and dramatic. Dwellers along the South Coast were awakened by the stuttering fury of concentrated Ack-Ack fire, by the glare of massed searchlights, their beams leaning together and turning the sky into a sort of illuminated tent, and by the roar of aircraft wheeling about with their navigation lights showing now red, now green. Spurting through it all went the flaming lines of tracer-bullets, looking like part of a gigantic fireworks display.

In the very centre of all this illumination, at the apex of the cone formed by the searchlights, a brilliant yellowish light moved steadily and swiftly across the sky, keeping straight along its course without any effort to avoid the flak that burst around it, or the tracer shells that seemed over and over again to be passing right through it.

Breathlessly one watched, expecting every moment to see the pilot swoop and swerve, trying to get out of the beams that pinned him so relentlessly. But he didn't. And one became aware of a new note in the nocturnal hubbub, a furious staccato quite distinct from the familiar steady roar of aeroplane engines opened full out.

This mysterious and rather sinister scene was repeated several times during that first night, as it has been most nights since, though no longer mysterious and not nearly so sinister. We have also had many opportunities of seeing Hitler's flying zombies during the daytime, too, slender, cigar-shaped machines with narrow straight wings, and a wisp of smoke coming from the end, as if someone had lighted the cigar. And always flying dead straight.

Best of all, we have again and again seen our fighters going in and shooting the things out of the sky, sometimes sending them hurtling down to explode in the fields, sometimes blowing them up in the air in a great burst of red flame. This is not to say that the pilotless planes have done no damage. They don't always land in open country, and they carry about a ton of high explosive in their heads. But the damage they have done is negligible, compared to the cost to the Nazis, and compared especially to the fantastic claims of Dr. Goebbels and his hectic henchmen.

It is now just one more secret weapon whose secret was hardly worth keeping. Nor was it even well kept. Nearly a year ago Mr. Churchill gave warning of the likelihood of such attacks. When finally they came, the attacks were not made in sufficient strength, and the advantage of surprise was quickly lost. Just another case of too little and too late—except on the German radio, of course.

First Trans-Atlantic Flight

Twenty-five years ago two English airmen took off from St. John's, Newfoundland, in a Vickers biplane—one of the military type designed for the bombing of Germany. Sixteen hours or so later they landed in a bog in County Galway, the first men to fly across the Atlantic in one hop. Now that airmen fly backwards and forwards across the Atlantic as easily as jumping a ditch, this may not seem much of an achievement, but it was eight years before the trick was done again—this time by Charles Lindbergh.

In spite of war-time and food restrictions, a lunch was held in London last week to celebrate this historic event. Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown, that most modest of air-heroes, was the guest of honor. But his partner in the great adventure, Sir John Alcock, was killed more than 20 years ago in an air-crash in France. The old aeroplane still survives, a show-piece in Kensington Museum. It surely deserves this distinction. With the Wright Brothers' and Bleriot's it marks one of the great early stages of man's conquest of the skies.

The Irish Way

Official warning to Irish workers in this country who have left their place of employment without notifying the police, reminds me of a story told me the other day by a lady who owns land in the vicinity of an Irish laborers' camp. They had been in the habit of going across her property to their work, which she didn't mind in the least; but they had also been in the habit of leaving the gates open, which she did mind very much. So she accosted them one morning and taxed them with it.

Instead of being surly and indignant, they swept off their hats to her with smiling grace.

"Oh, but shure, lady," they said, "there must be some mistake. We never lave the gates open. Somebody else must be doin' it. And if we catch thim at it, it's the rough side of our tongues we'll be layin' to thim. Depind upon us."

And then they walked on across the field to a gate not a hundred yards away—and left it swinging wide!

"What did you do?" I asked.

"What could I do?" she said, laughing and blushing a little. "I was angry enough, but how could I be rude to men who bowed to me as if I were a marquise and they were each the Duc de Richelieu?"

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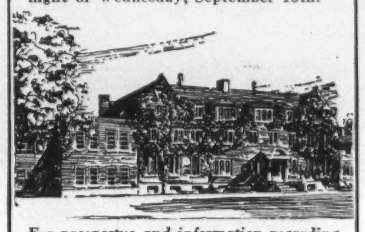

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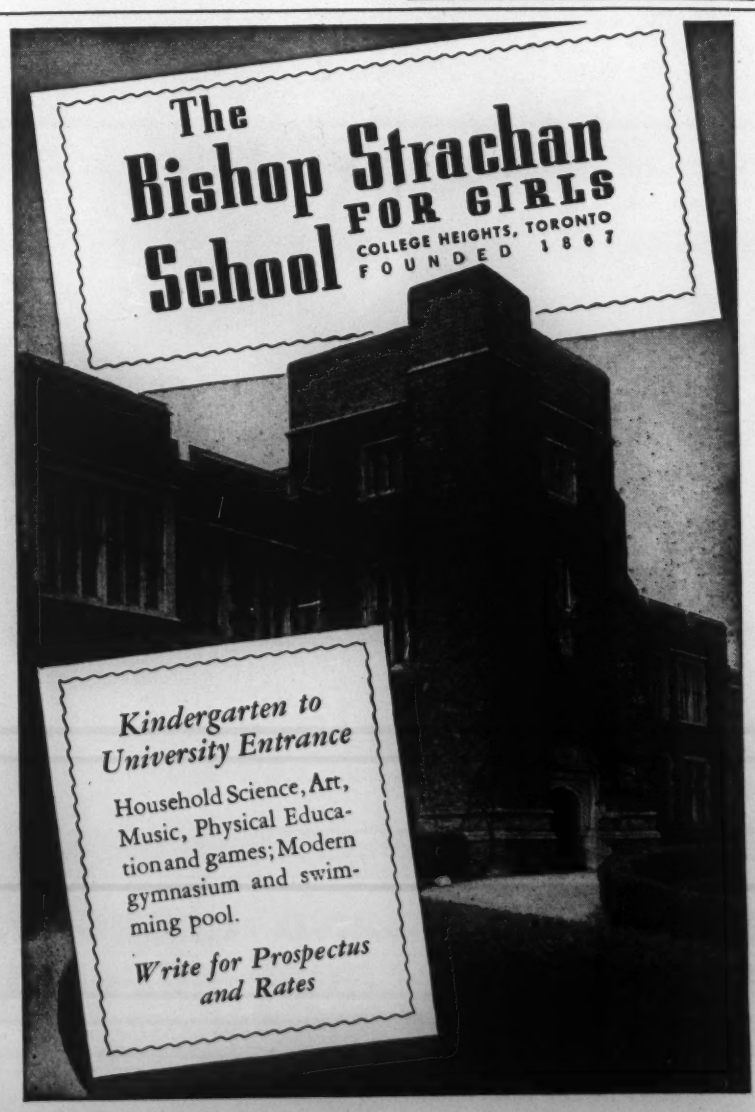

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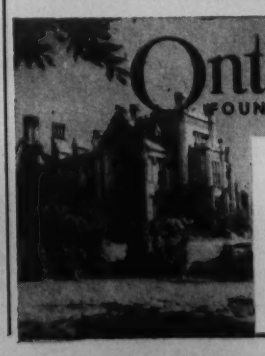

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Adam's Rib Attends Deliberations Only in Tow of a Fellow

By GERTRUDE BASKINE

WOMAN, we are told, thanks to the untoward demands made on her brawn and intellect by this Second World War has at long last become emancipated. She may now enter any sphere of activity she choses; intrude into circles formerly closed to her by jealous guardians of male privilege.

We who have seen women working on the killing floor of a packing house, manoeuvring complicated and cumbersome machinery, handling precious, valuable and dangerous material, might be tempted to agree. Beware! Herein lies the danger of complacency and its attendant inertia.

For, believe it or not, there are still domains where Woman has not yet poked her pert and powdered nose, much less an aggressive slipper; circles where she is still held on a tight leash. These latter latitudes, weakening, have permitted her physical presence: unheard, and almost unseen, she is tolerated there as a mere Adam's rib, a necessary adjunct to the male anatomy, endured, comparably, as might be an unsuspected and benign appendix.

Take, for instance, in our own Canada, the meetings of the Institute of International Relations. No woman may follow its proceedings. And why? Because, we are told, the conclusions arrived at must remain secret. Secret! Who blurted out to the Lord in the ancient and lost first garden how knowledge of the state of nudity had been acquired? Eve or Adam?

Which preamble leads us to yet another society for the uplifting of mankind distinguished by its lack of feminine charm and pulchritude; the Royal Society. Some of its sections, I have it on good authority, such as those dealing with the more abstruse mathematical and cosmic sciences, admit women members to its ranks as full-fledged Fellows. Would it be ungenerous to perceive beneath this condescension a sardonic certitude that so few women will ever achieve the distinction necessary in these esoteric spheres that the sections may rest well assured of continuing in male solitariness? How many Madame Curies has womankind yet evolved?

Such a conclusion is permissible when it becomes known that in the domain of Letters, both French and English, women are taboo. Now, in this realm they glitter. In fact, they have shown such a distressing aptitude for stringing together poetical gems or flinging at random telling verbal pyrotechnics that this very talent constitutes their danger. The men-Fellows doubtless fear that in a very short time, women admitted, they would be overwhelmed, overwrought and overshadowed by the women-Fellows. So, as yet, Woman is admitted to the deliberations only as a visitor. Silent auditors. To assist at the readings of the papers of both the English and French sections in Literature, History, Archaeology, Sociology, Political Economy and Allied Subjects, Woman, acting either as mother, wife, daughter, sister, or just plain female in quest of knowledge, has to be taken in tow by a bona-fide Fellow. Even in this non-flattering guise the few of us brave enough to beard the inhospitable den have found it most illuminating and worth while. And, especially so this year. For nowhere else could the Society have held its reunions in a setting more commodious and more picturesque.

The Grand Hall

Laval University dates back to 1876. But the Laval University of 1944 has changed not only its name to the more modern one of Université de Montreal—distinguishing it from the mother-head at Quebec city—but also its locale. On June 3rd, 1943, after ten years of planning and building it finally opened it grandiose buildings to the use of its various Faculties. Here, on a slope of the mountain, far from the noise and traffic of the commercial centre of the town, on a height of land four hundred and forty-two feet above sea level, rises a pile of pale brick that seems the fantastic dream of a twenty-first century architect come true.

To quote from a pamphlet thoughtfully issued to the visitors upon registering: "We have relied solely on the amplitude and harmony of the volumes, on the equilibrium of the masses, on the play of light and shadow, to produce an interesting plastic effect." The effect is more than interesting; it is provoking and compelling.

In the magnificent Grand Hall of the University, the Fellows—and the few ladies accompanying them—were received by the President of the Society, Mgr. Olivier Maurault, C.M.G., P.D., LL.D., p.S.S. Immediately, what is usually a banal occasion, took on a festive and striking quality. For no mere man in ordinary plain garb welcomed us, but a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church dressed in the symbols of his high office: a long black soutane from the skirt of which peeped scarlet hose and black shoes, a wide scarlet belt, knotted and fringed, and, topping all, swirling with nonchalant grace and sweeping the floor with his every gesture, the wide circular cape of scarlet silk. About the vast rotunda stood many figures in tight black soutanes, or in the medieval sandaled feet, tonsured crowns and flowing immaculately white woollen robes of the various monastic Orders.

A few minutes later the opening function of the Society took place. Seated there, in the back of a steeply-graded amphitheatre, one could easily imagine one's self looking through a stereoscopic lens down into a receding vista, the focal point being the long narrow table at which presided the Archbishop flanked by two gentlemen, the Secretary, and a guest. The guest, the man on the President's right, rose: General McNaughton.

Thunderous applause broke the tenseness. Then, Monsignor, in a voice of trained and persuasive eloquence which reached the farthest-most point of the hall, congratulated the General and handed him the rolled parchment, insignia of his Honorary Life Membership in the Royal Society.

Later—as one's interests dictated—we followed the proceedings of both the French and the English sections. The temperamental difference of the two races sharing this country sprang to evidence. Even if no women took part in the reading of papers in the French section, there was an element about it of femininity. Witty interruptions, light-hearted laughter, a very definite sparkle lit up the seriousness of the lectures. Here, most of the members came from Quebec Province. They all knew one another well. They felt as of one large family. Without loss of dignity, the discussions were enlivened with a flavor of frolic.

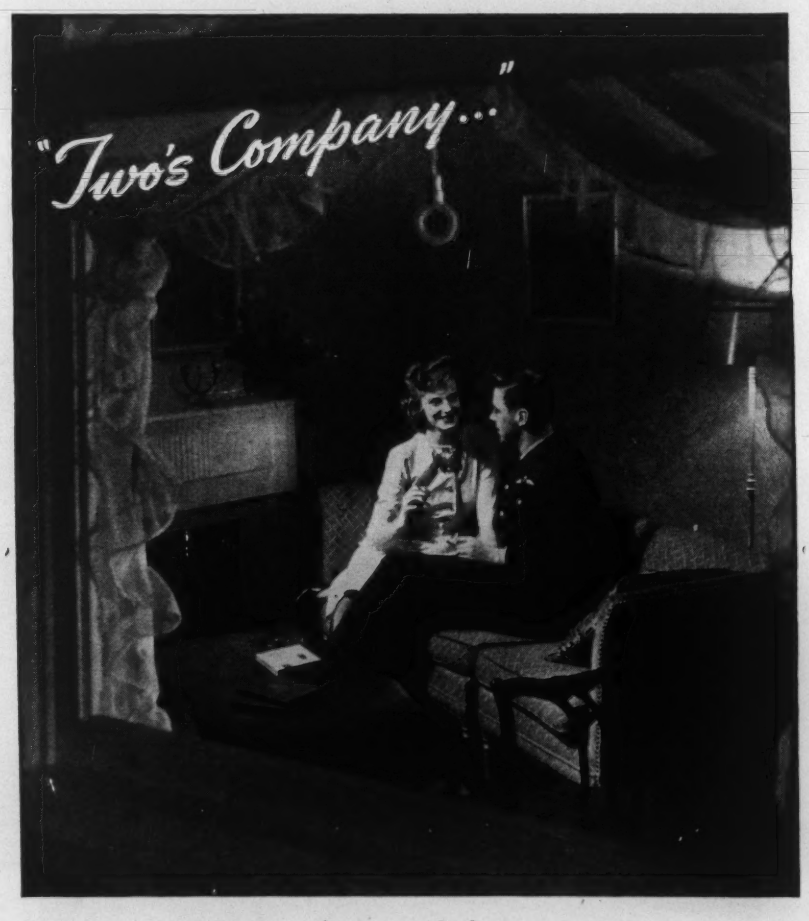
The English section persisted in the acme of sombre decorum. One wondered why works so carefully prepared were read in a tone so lifeless, in a voice barely audible, although the hall boasted of a ceiling with special provision for perfect acoustics. It seemed a pity that such treasures of knowledge should not reach beyond the two front rows; that, after painstakingly accumulating such wealth of facts and, in most instances, couching them in poetical and forceful phraseology, the result should be shared by as few as possible. But perhaps one is mistaken. Perhaps that was the very end aimed at!

On the afternoon of the second day, ample proof was forthcoming that intellectual fare alone will not entice the uninitiated. At a fine reception offered by the Quebec Government to the Society members and their friends in the historic Chateau de Ramesay, the fold of the Society suddenly trebled. Ladies in great numbers appeared magically. Must it be inferred that, despite the omnipresent wish for girth-control, food and femininity go hand in hand? Or is it simply that the scholarly gentlemen feel that in these tea-and-pastry realms Woman is not dangerous and therefore to be allowed to penetrate and circulate freely?

Everything Perfectible

The dominant impression that an Adam's Rib in Tow of a Fellow could not fail to carry away from the convention—on a given point—would be one of chagrin and wonder. For the more one listened to the proceedings of both the French and the English sections, the less could one understand the debarrment of women from their ranks in the domains of Literature, History, Archaeology, Sociology, Political Economy and Allied Subjects. The papers read were naturally of a high order, but there is not a woman specialist, well-trained and authoritative in her field, who could not have produced the equal. It is harder than ever to understand that an Emily Carr, world-renowned as an artist, sociologist, lecturer, traveller and author, should have been refused the amount of votes necessary for election.

As states the brochure previously alluded to: "Nothing human is perfect, but everything is perfectible." Might one, in closing, humbly suggest that admittance of qualified women as Fellows in the Royal Society might be a step in that direction?



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More Than Loving Kindness Should Go Into Parcels for Fighting Men

By DALLAS BANNISTER

YOUR soldier in Italy looks forward to mail from home. It is disconcerting for him to open a parcel and find your carefully baked fruit cake green with mold or alive with maggots. That tea you sent in its paper container, those envelopes of hot chocolate powder, are useless if the packages burst and the contents spread through the entire parcel. Shaving cream smeared over books and stationery is equally useless.

Yet these are typical instances of what our men in Italy are constantly finding when they open their parcels from home. They don't tell you about it because they do not wish to appear ungrateful, and because they know the good will and endearing hopes that went into the sending. They write to thank you for your kindness, but not for any real benefit they derived.

Much of the disappointment being experienced by our troops in Italy over their parcels is due to our ignorance of that country, and to our incomprehension of the conditions with which our front line soldiers have to contend.

Here are a few suggestions that may help you in selecting and packing your next parcels. It is well to remember that the food you send may have to be prepared and eaten miles from anywhere. It is wise then not to send half completed items in one parcel, such as tea without milk or sugar; or tinned fish without crackers or biscuits. A pound of sugar and a can of sardines makes a poor combination for a hungry soldier.

The Italian climate is very hot, food decays rapidly and insects do a great deal of damage. Therefore everything edible should be sent in tin containers if possible. Ordinary canned goods tins may be utilized for a number of items if soldered after packing. Apart from local conditions mentioned strong containers are essential because the contents of the parcels have to be carried in the soldier's kit bag. With boots (often wet and dirty), knives, bolts and wrenches they undergo rough treatment. Moreover there is a great deal of movement among the troops on the fighting fronts, and parcels may take eight weeks or longer to catch up with their recipients,—a severe test on the contents.

Prefer Canadian Brands

Parcels undergo many changes in temperature in post offices, trains, ships or planes, trucks and finally in Field postal centres before they reach your soldier. This fact should be taken into consideration in selecting articles to send. It appears that "shop-bought" cooking stands up better under these changes than do home-made pastries and cakes. The heavy moist fruit cake seems to carry best, allowances being made for it drying out some during the voyage.

What do our men want most in the way of food? They seem glad to receive almost anything, but they do prefer it to be sound and substantial, and favor well-known Canadian brands. They report being quite disappointed when they find English or foreign trademarks. The Canadian makes recall pleasant memories, and taste better to these men yearning for a touch of home.

Juices, such as tomato and orange, should be sent in concentrated form if possible. This form takes up less space and weighs lighter, and water is nearly always available to mix with them. Cocoa and coffee should be the type in which milk and sugar are included. Home made preserves and jams are favorites, the former carrying better if the syrup is very thick. Honey is a treat, but marmalade less so, as this is a sweet obtainable in Italy. No matter how well wrapped, soap should never be included in a parcel with untinned foods. It invariably taints them.

When sending canned goods include keys for the cans or a small can opener. Many a cut finger or complete loss of contents have resulted from an effort to open the can with a screw driver. Bottles wrap well in handkerchiefs or socks. Socks are always welcomed, and there is no army issue of handkerchiefs. Razor blades, shave lotion, cold cream, band-aids and iodine are appreciated. Flash light batteries are useful. When purchasing these procure the kind that withstand high temperatures. Your particular soldier will probably have a few "special requests" from time to time.

If you are in the habit of wrapping your parcels in cloth be sure that the cloth is one that can be used later as a dish cloth to wipe out mess tins. Finally, remember that a soldier has many friends. He just can't walk away and eat his parcel alone, so try to include enough food in a parcel for a small group.

Cigarettes are always high on the list of wants. Try to find out if your soldier still smokes the same brand you have been in the habit of sending. He may have changed to another. If pipes are sent they should be taken apart and pipe cleaners included. They often arrive with stems broken. Never, on any account, send matches. Metal soap boxes are preferable to celluloid which seldom stand the hasty packings. Envelopes are frequently stuck completely and are useless. If sending stationery send the type of envelope with the thin strip of tissue paper under the gum.

Fancy articles of clothing are of no use with a uniform. It is far better to send books or other reading material which is badly needed in Italy. Detectives and Western stories and funnies prove most popular. Do not buy expensive volumes. Cheap pocket editions are excellent.

Never send expensive articles such as cigarette lighters, watches, and flash lights. They are liable to loss, damage and theft. The strong, cheap ones are obviously preferred.

The observations and suggestions in this article come from a soldier on Italy's fighting front with four and a half years' service Overseas. Many of the ideas will be found practicable, no matter on which front your soldier may be serving; with the result that fewer parcels will have to be discarded by any of our soldiers, because "we didn't know."

THOUGHT FOR SUMMER

I'VE learned the rates that one must pay
At resort hotels. Now tell me, pray,
Is it worth while going for the single day
That I, alas, can afford to stay!

MAY RICHSTONE.

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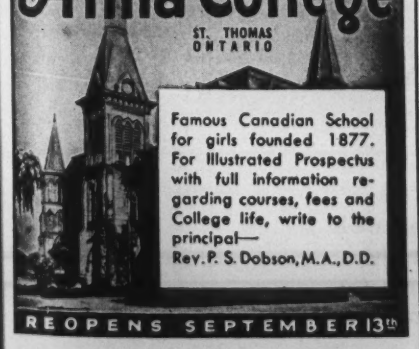

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Fine English Music at Proms; The Sir Henry Wood Jubilee

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concert conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni at Varsity Arena last week, embraced, counting the many songs sung by the rising baritone, Walter Cassel, nearly twenty numbers, mostly familiar. But in a widely diversified program the conductor managed to include two distinctively English orchestral works known to few which were the most enjoyable of all.

Considering its quality, popular recognition of the music of Ralph Vaughan Williams, foremost of living British composers, has been very gradual but now gives indications of permanence. The approval accorded one of the Norfolk Rhapsodies, played by Victor Kolar a few weeks ago, and the "Suite of English Songs" heard last week, is indication of this. The Suite, revived by Mr. Mazzoleni, is by no means a recent production, but it is just as "modern" in the richness and freshness of its orchestral devices as any of the more garish scores to which the adjective is applied. Two of its movements were in march form; and we know, from the many British regimental tunes based on folk airs, how well the songs of the English countryside lend themselves to such uses. Vaughan Williams with no sacrifice of simplicity has worked out a most fascinating and characteristic idiom of his own.

Another typically English work of peerless quality, also beautifully interpreted by Mr. Mazzoleni, was "The Bells" a movement from Gordon Jacob's "William Byrd Suite". Jacob is also a master of orchestration in its most exquisite aspects. The original is one of the playful compositions to be found in the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book" in which Byrd, primarily a liturgical composer, chose to relax his fancy. Within the past decade a French celebrity Henry Prunieres has written a "New History of Music" from the Middle Ages to Mozart. He is enthusiastic with regard to the music of England in the 16th century and regards Byrd as the greatest of English composers. He applies the terms "sweetly innocent and lyrical" to his tunes for the virginal and those qualities are preserved in Prof. Jacob's orchestral arrangements. Mr. Mazzoleni played well-known pieces by Chopin, Tchaikovsky and Wagner, but I, for one, got more pleasure from the precious quality of these intrinsically English works. Numbers like the "Ride of the Valkyries" and Borodin's "Polovetzian Dances" seemed to come from a different and more brutal world.

A Great Baritone

It is seldom one encounters a singer who combines so robust and genial a personality, with such beauty of voice and finish in handling it as does the American baritone Walter Cassel. The nobility and resonance of his tones were augmented by his ease in production and breathing; so that a crescendo from him seemed a gracious and natural outpouring, not an explosion. The Prologue from "Pagliacci", Valentine's Cavatina from "Faust"; and "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade" are part of the routine of every concert baritone, but Mr. Cassel's renderings had a lyric quality and an expressive phrasing quite unusual. In shorter lyrics he is equally captivating. I assume that he is a pupil of the able singing teacher, Frank la Forge, because only pupils pay him the honor of singing his songs (or rather his recitatives) all similar as peas in a pod. The text of "Hills" and "Grieve Not Beloved" could be switched and nobody would know from the musical setting which was which. No baritone of today sings such numbers as Lane Wilson's "Sailor's Life", "O What a Beautiful Morning", "Old Man River" and "Road to Mandalay" better than Mr. Cassel. I was particularly pleased with his rendering of Oley Speaks' setting of the Kipling ballad, which takes an enormous amount of punishment in the course of a season. Lawrence Tibbett used to spoil it by an attempt at Cockney dialect. Mr. Cassel did not try to be funny; he sang it legitimately as the nostalgic utterance it really is.

It was not without amusement that I learned that Mr. Cassel had lately created the role of Edvard Grieg in a new opera "Song of Norway" with a score based on his airs, produced at Los Angeles. Grieg was short, fragile in appearance, with a wistful, childish charm; whereas Mr. Cassel physically suggests one of the viking heroes of the early Ibsen historic dramas. Anything may happen in California where they even deprived Charles Stewart Parnell of his beard. Apparently the producers assumed that Grieg being Norwegian must have been immense, with a vast baritone voice.

A Monster Jubilee

Pte. Harry Warlow, formerly in charge of publicity for the Toronto Promenade concerts; and now with the Canadian Army overseas has sent me a souvenir book containing the complete series of programs in connection with the Jubilee season of Sir Henry Wood's London Promenade concerts, inaugurated 1894. Queen's Hall, long the scene of these events was destroyed by the Nazis in 1940, and the Proms now take place in Royal Albert Hall, a much larger though less appropriate structure.

The Jubilee sponsored by the British Broadcasting Corporation commenced on June 10th and continue nightly (except Sundays) until August 12th, fifty-five concerts in all. In this vast undertaking a host of famous musicians are participating. Three great orchestras are being used, The London Philharmonic, of which Sir Henry is conductor; the London Symphony, Basil Cameron, conductor; and the B.B.C. Symphony, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor. A lengthy list of new works are being conducted for the most part by their composers, when these happen to be resident in England. A number have been written especially for this Jubilee, and among the British composers thus paying tribute to Sir Henry are Granville Bantock, Ian Whyte, Constant Lambert, Arnold Bax and Alan Bush. Stravinsky offered the first performance in England of his "Four Norwegian Moods"; Hindemith his ballet overture "Cupid and Psyche". The American composer Roy Harris (husband of the Canadian pianist Beulah Duffy) wrote especially for the occasion a Chorale for orchestra. Shostakovich sent Sir Henry the score of his 8th Symphony, performed for the first time in England on July 13th. It is not on so large a scale as the 7th or "Leningrad" Symphony and has no war implications.

During the series practically all the great symphonies and orchestral works in other forms from Bach to our own time are performed,—more than 300 so far as my reckoning goes.

Scores of eminent soloists are taking part; many of them are unknown on this side of the Atlantic, who have arisen during the war, but there are veterans also. Among the pianists, Frederic Lamond, probably the last surviving pupil of Liszt, Moseiwitsch, Solomon, Myra Hess, Adela Verne, Irene Scharrer, Harriet Cohen. Among the younger coterie one notes the Canadian pianist Gerald Moore.

It is announced that the vanished Queen's hall is to be replaced by a permanent memorial "The Henry Wood Concert Hall" which shall be a much needed home for the Promenade concerts. The committee is under the Chairmanship of Lord Horder, and Lord Howard de Walden is treasurer, with Lord Keynes and other notables including Sir George Dyson and Moseiwitsch as associates. Donations are coming in from many parts of the world, and may be sent to the Hon Treasurer, "Henry Wood Jubilee Fund", care of BBC, 35 Marylebone High St., London, W.I.

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FILM AND THEATRE

Shellacking With Big Effects Rather Obscures the Story

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Hollywood system of biography is a sort of Procrustes' bed, the principle being, apparently, that the original shape and dimensions of the subject have nothing to do with the screen accommodation. The life-history must be made to fit the 'treatment" even if it means stretching it out and distorting it beyond recognition. If the final result fits where it touches the subject, the author dead or alive, may consider himself lucky.

I'm not very familiar with the details of Norah Bayes' life but I am familiar enough with the Hollywood approach to recognize that there is probably very little relationship between the Bayes career and its screen presentation. According to

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"Shine On Harvest Moon" Norah Bayes (Ann Sheridan) was a honky-tonk performer with moderate singing talents but a sound endowment of period-virtue. When a small-time theatrical producer makes bestial advances to her, she scratches his face so heartily that he goes right out and buys up every vaudeville theatre in the United States, just to make sure that Miss Bayes and her song-writing husband Jack Norworth (Dennis Morgan) never set foot on the vaudeville stage again. So the two wander about in a dismal limbo of cheap boarding-houses and cancelled contracts until she finally decides to disappear quietly from the life of the man she has innocently ruined, just to give him a chance. But it's no use, no use, things just go from bad to worse for both of them. So in the end she hurries back to him and there is a joyful singing reunion, fortunately attended by a Ziegfeld representative with a contract in his pocket. The picture concludes in a burst of technicolor in which everybody joins, with the principals singing the theme song from an immense harvest moon, Ziegfeld Follies, 1907. Such is the story of Norah Bayes; studio-made in the U.S.A., 1944.

Ann Sheridan makes a handsome Norah Bayes but there is nothing in her performance to account for the extraordinary sensation created by the original Bayes at the turn of the century. The script itself makes very little effort to recapture the tone of the period—for some reason screen writers seem to be convinced that if they toss "Get a horse!" and "Skidoo Twenty-three" into the dialogue they have somehow established the whole idiom of the early nineteen-hundreds. There are of course the old songs of the period "Take Me Out To The Ball-Game" and "Shine On Harvest Moon"—which still emerge with a large billowy freshness, though perhaps a shade too much bluing.

Then There's Dr. Wassell

"The Story of Dr. Wassell" is diverted from fact chiefly by the unrealities of technicolor, screen-romancing, and the magnificent presence of Gary Cooper who plays the Doctor. The actual narrative is authentic enough. There is a Dr. Corydon Wassell, a missionary to China who joined the United States Naval Reserve. He did, in fact, evacuate nine or ten wounded American soldiers from Java, against orders and under conditions of the most fantastic difficulty. He was able to get them safely to Australia, and for his exploit he received the Navy Cross instead of the court-martial he modestly expected. This much is recorded history. The trouble with the screen presentation is that you can't see the story for the trimmings.

The trimmings here include Laraine Day, Signe Hasso and Carol Thurston, as three achingly beautiful American nurses. The sight of the lovely trio reminded me of a perverse bit of dialogue from "Up In Arms"; "They didn't have nurses like that in the last war" . . . "No, and they don't have them in this war either."

You will never find that particular type of dangerous self-kidding in a De Mille film. For Mr. De Mille is a fanatical showman who honestly believes that a really handsome effect can't be produced too often or too obviously; also, that anything worth doing is worth doing epically. The story of Dr. Wassell, a record of simple yet desperate heroism, is so heavily shellacked with special effects that the moving human narrative hardly manages to emerge at all.

The story of "Two Girls and a Sailor" is also pretty well snowed under by special effects. But since this is no better than it deserves and since the special effects include Jimmy Durante, Gracie Allen, Jose Iturbi and Lena Horne, the picture is worth your attention. The two girls are Gloria de Haven and June Allyson, and the sailor (Van Johnson) is a third-generation millionaire. One of the girls longs for a pure and simple love, the other longs purely and simply for a million dollars. Never mind about that though. Just concentrate on Durante and on Gracie Allen's remarkable Piano Concerto for One Finger.

THE THEATRE

"Hamlet" in the Summer Time

By LUCY VAN GOGH

IT IS entirely conceivable that twenty years from now people who saw Mr. Tom Rutherfurd's *Hamlet* at the Royal Alexandra this week will be boasting that they were among the first to witness one of the great performances of their day. They will add, if they are discerning critics, that it had not, in 1944, reached the full greatness it was ultimately to achieve, but that it had a certain natural *élan* of youth and vitality and passion which by 1964 will have to be simulated by the artifices of the mature player. They will admit that in the very greatest scene of all the play, that between Hamlet and his mother upon which the Ghost intrudes, Mr. Rutherfurd in 1944 lacked subtlety and sympathy, and that in some of the ranting scenes—there are some very ranting ones—he sought to cover up the rant by speed, noise and violent movement. One of these scenes, incidentally, is that which follows the arrival of the army of *Fortinbras*, and as the whole story of Fortinbras has been cut out and nobody has the slightest idea what this episode is about, the speech should have been cut out too, and must have been left in only because Mr. Rutherfurd wanted a noisy scene with which to wind up part two of his three-part version. This part two is now the weak part of his creation; the first and third parts are profoundly beautiful and satisfying. "Absent thee from felicity" was exquisitely done.

The performance as a whole is the most lucid that I can remember seeing. This is partly because Mr. Rutherfurd plays it as an action piece, not as a psychological problem. His Hamlet is completely intelligible. He has a great capacity for the delivery of soliloquy as a natural outpouring; in his desire to achieve perfect naturalness he sometimes slightly impairs the poetic effect, as when he began "To be or not to be" too far up the stage and in too low a tone. He speaks poetry like a man who loves poetry and to whom it is a natural method of self-expression—not like a reciter. He holds himself and moves about not only like an aristocrat but also like a man not long out of the university; his eyes as well as his gestures are young. I trust the reader will have gathered by this time that this is not a performance to be missed. Fine actors do not get courageous producers to let them do "Hamlet" every month.

The production is admirable. Allan Wilkie, C.B.E., is most kingly in the public scenes of *King Claudius*, though a little less moving in the soliloquy than some of his predecessors. Victor Chapin as *Horatio* and Peter Boyne as *Laertes*, Gina Malo as *Ophelia* and Marie Paxton as the *Queen* were satisfying, and Stanley Bell as the *First Grave-Digger* excelled himself. But after the Hamlet the event of the evening was unquestionably the *Polonius* of Richard Temple, with no hint of burlesque and with all the comedy effect left honestly to the lines and the situation. And these people are playing to a summer audience, and would have every excuse for tickling the ears of the groundlings!

Rupert Macleod, who should have got the credit which owing to a program error I gave to somebody else for the *Postman* in "Mr. and Mrs. North", got the piece off to a good start as *Barnardo*. The scenery is cleverly manipulated and there are no waits. Robert Henderson deserves great credit as director.

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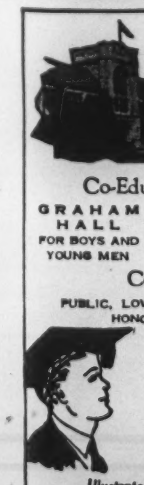
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CONCERNING FOOD

Where Summer's Elusive Berries Hang High, Ripe and Juicy

By JANET MARCH

TIME was in the country when quite often cars drove in your gate with their back seats full of berries of one kind and another, and the driver would get out and beg you to buy. He would offer you a good price, particularly if you gave him back his baskets, and you would buy, steeling yourself to the hours of standing over a hot stove in July which would be the necessary aftermath of the transaction. Such a happening now belongs to history. If you want berries you do a skilful piece of stalking using your precious A.A. coupons as you drive in and out of farms on the hunt. Just what happens to the berries is a mystery, but something does for they are not sitting in lovely red rows on the wayside stands or filling shop windows in the nearby town.

If you really want to be sure of your berries it is safer to follow Francis Thompson's advice and go

"Where 'mid the gorse the raspberry
Red for the gatherer springs."

Luckily there is no gorse round here to contend with, for picking wild raspberries presents quite enough difficulties without having to hang yourself up on gorse bushes too. The berries taste wonderful but you pay for them literally with your blood unless you go in thick slacks and a long sleeved shirt. That side line excursion in shorts on the way home from swimming, when you just happen to spy a patch is always a mistake for you are likely to have to look at long red scratches on what you hoped were going to be evenly tanned legs which would look almost as handsome as nylons.

In spite of all the difficulties there is something very attractive about wresting the most delicious dessert possible free from Mother Nature. A fine Scotch strain in your blood will take you panting back up through the hot fields, though you know when you get there that filling even a pint basket is going to look almost as hopeless a task as filling up a well by dropping in small pebbles.

Long ago when I picked blueberries on the rocks that spring up from the North Shore of the St. Lawrence we had little pails with overhead handles. They took years to fill and the rocks got so hot that it was rather like creeping over a hot stove; but if you had the energy to get down to the River to swim and cool off the cooling was so successful in those waters that your feet ached for minutes after you came out from a mere duck. The blueberries tasted fine for supper though, and I wish I had one of those little pails each time I spill a wooden pint basket of raspberries as I plunge precariously through head high raspberry canes.

Whether you catch 'em wild or tame there are lots of things to do with them. Eaten plain with sugar and cream they make just about the finest dessert there is in July. You have to have quite an amount to give the family for you can run through two pint baskets in a twinkling of an eye. The housekeeper likes them that way too, for raspberries are so amiable in not needing any hulling that they take no time at all to get ready. Of course shortcake is a great favorite.

Raspberry Shortcake

1½ cups of flour
3 teaspoons of baking powder
½ teaspoon of salt
3 tablespoons of butter
½ cup of milk
1 tablespoon of sugar

Sift the flour, salt, baking powder, and sugar together and then work in the butter as in pastry making. Add the milk till the dough is soft but not too sticky to roll. Divide it into two parts and roll each one out till it is about eight inches across. Put one on a baking sheet and spread the top of it with melted butter. Then put the other one on the top and bake for about fifteen minutes in a hot oven—about 425. Split at the join and butter and spread with raspberries slightly mashed with a very little sugar and water added and heated till the sugar melts. Spread more raspberries on the top and serve with cream.

Raspberry Tarts

12 small tart shells
1½ pint boxes of raspberries
4 tablespoons of sugar
¼ cup of water
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
1 tablespoon of potato flour
1 tablespoon of water

Wash the half pint of berries. Add the sugar, water and lemon juice. Crush the berries and boil the mixture for ten minutes. Strain through a fine sieve—if you still own one. Stir the potato flour smooth in the water and add and bring to the boil again and then put to cool. Mash the other pint of berries slightly and fill the shells with them. Pour on the other mixture, which will form a glaze on the top of the tarts.

Some clever people seem still to be able to manage to whip cream either with some of the preparations which are guaranteed to be a sure-fire success or by just hoarding the very top tops of their Jersey milk. Here is a recipe for those who manage it one way or another.

Raspberry Trifle

1½ cups of raspberries
⅓ cup of fruit sugar
2 egg whites
½ cup of whipping cream
8 lady fingers
2 tablespoons of Canadian sherry

Line a glass bowl with the lady fingers split. Sprinkle them with the sherry. Mash the berries with the sugar. Beat the egg whites and whip the cream separately and then add both to the berries. Pour on top of the lady fingers and chill for at least an hour before serving.

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White Collar Girls in Chungking

White-collar girls in the world's fighting capitals have many problems in common. Not the least of these are the simple necessities—a place to live, food to eat, both at a price that the poor but ambitious clerk can pay.

But nowhere are the trials and tribulations of the working girl more severe than in Chungking, temporary capital of Free China. There, more than 2,961 women work in offices and private organizations. This information was recently revealed in a survey conducted by the Women's Advisory Committee of China's New Life Movement.

Clever, hard working and serious minded, approximately 1,946 of these women are graduates of high schools; 585 have university degrees; 290 are graduates of technical schools and 69 or more have been educated abroad.

Life for these white-collar girls in Chungking is complicated. Though they are doing the kind of work that requires intelligence and training many of them make little money in their war-torn country where prices are now high.

If a woman clerk is not married she usually has one meal a day at her office cafeteria.

There for about 75 cents she can get rice, vegetables such as cabbage and beans, and a tiny piece of beef or pork. Occasionally she orders extra dishes or goes to a restaurant for a real lunch or dinner, but on her salary she can't afford to do this very often.

The housing problem in other capitals would make her smile, for in Chungking most of the women live, not in comfortable if shabby boarding houses, but in one and two roomed bamboo-and-mud houses. For these they may pay as much as $30 a month, far more than most of them earn in thirty days. Even with several sharing the expenses this is a constant and severe financial drain.

They don't have to be reminded that it's patriotic to wear out their old clothes for very few white-collar girls can afford to buy any new ones. Most of them wear blue cotton dresses and once a year if they are thrifty enough to save a little money they buy a piece of material for a couple of new ones. Two new cotton dresses a year wouldn't seem like much of a wardrobe to government girls in other capitals but in Chungking they don't complain. In fact they don't talk much about any of their personal troubles and inconveniences. Instead they do a lot of thinking about the war and what they personally can do to help win it.

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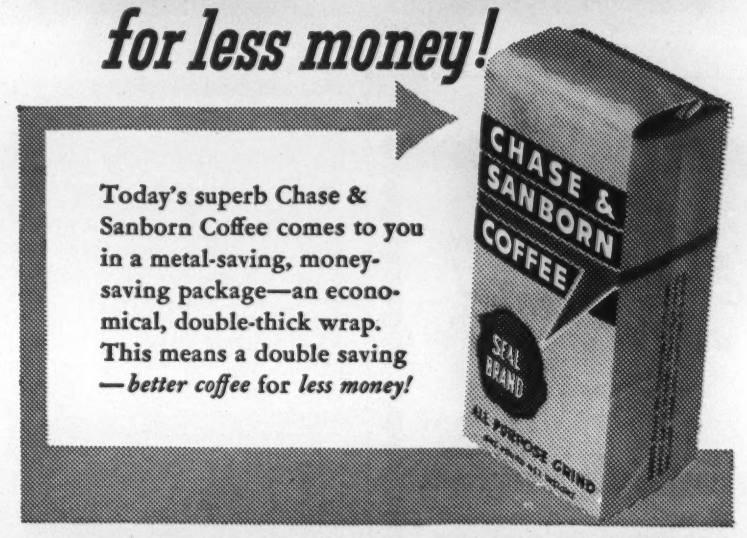
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Informality Is the Keynote of Summer Cottage Hospitality

By BARBARA BAINES

YOU would like to have the Smiths and Johnstons and Browns to the cottage for the week-end . . . and perhaps have the wives stay on for the balance of the following week. They are such a congenial crowd, and it really would be fun.

Well, why not?

"But how can I entertain so many without help?" you ask.

Entertaining is simpler these days.

The Roosevelts set the fashion for informality when they served hot dogs to British Royalty. And anyway guests are no longer accustomed to service with a smile . . . even when they pay for it. You'll find them surprisingly co-operative about chores.

So draw a deep breath, and go ahead and invite the S's and J's and B's. But to be on the safe side let your invitation set the keynote for the type of hospitality to be extended.

Tell your friends you would love to have them come and picnic with you, and they won't expect a breakfast tray in bed . . . and may even offer to bring part of the picnic (or at least butter and sugar).

The secret of entertaining a houseful of people under present conditions is to make all your plans well in advance . . . and to make up for lack of service by the warmth and cordiality of your welcome.

Overnight accommodation will be your first consideration. If you have a separate sleeping cabin and an extra bathroom for guests this is a simple matter. But in the majority of summer cottages sleeping arrangements are much more informal. People not only eat, but sleep all over the place. In this case I hope you will have ample closet space for blankets and bedding, and for guests' clothing; and a powder alcove where they can dress.

In the maidless household preparing meals for extra people requires work as well as planning. My suggestion is for you to do the planning and let your guests do the work . . . or perhaps I should hasten to explain . . . for you to make the preliminary preparations and let your guests finish the job.

"G" Day

Before the first guest arrives have your menus planned, your shopping done, vegetables and greens washed and chilled, and the cookie jar filled.

Then if you prepare the food and do the cooking your guests will be glad to look after the table arrangements. And let them take turns at the serving too. It is the prerogative of the hostess, I know, and a gracious and charming gesture, but it does take energy in hot weather.

Similarly after meals, if you put away the food and scrape the pots your guests will not object to doing the washing up, while you use the time for other necessary chores.

And incidentally, if the hostess sets out a "silent butler" for the cigarette ashes, and a carpet sweeper to pick up the crumbs, guests will take the hint. The old adage still holds, "Many hands . . . light work."

But a word of warning. A happy vacation atmosphere should be one of leisure and restful diversion. Guests do not like to feel they are being pushed around. On the other hand if you can keep to your regular schedule, especially when there are children in the family, without it appearing too obvious, your household machinery will run more smoothly.

To get back to meals. Most summer hostesses find that two full course meals a day are about all they can manage. A hearty breakfast gets the day off to a good start. Then for lunch a generous plate of sandwiches and cookies; or, if it is wet and chilly, a steaming tureen of soup, or maybe waffles and maple syrup. Or if you have the makings on hand guests may enjoy fixing their own mid-day snack.

Dinner is, of course, the big moment of the cottage day; whether it is a cold platter on the porch, a weiner roast on the beach, or a delicious dinner in the dining-living-room around which cottage life usually centres. Buffet service cuts work to a minimum when you have extra people, and simple menus are the rule.

Most famous restaurants have a "specialty of the house" for which they are celebrated. How about making yours beefsteak and kidney pie, or spaghetti and meat balls, or some other one-dish meal which can be served in the container in which it is baked. Or, if your husband is a successful fisherman, broiled fish, nicely garnished, will make your reputation as a hostess.

Add a fresh vegetable, or a tossed green salad, lots of hot rolls or biscuits (ready-mix) and you have an appetizing first course that will take the keen edge off the most ravenous holiday appetite.

Specialité de la Maison

For dessert, if you want your cooking to be the rave of all your friends, make fresh berry pie your "specialty." Here is the secret. Make your pie paste up ahead of time (while your guests are doing the breakfast dishes), chill until it is needed, add the berries, and pop it into the oven . . . and then wait for the oh's and ah's!

And here is another idea. If you are having guests for an extended stay let them, in turn, take over the kitchen, and make their own specialty, perhaps chili con carne, or a heavenly souffle, or if it is a cold day, a steamed pudding. And give the men a chance, too, at the steaks and chops. They will enjoy showing off their skill.

Folks say they go to a summer cottage for rest and relaxation, but the funny thing is, unless there is "something to do" they are soon bored to tears. So the astute hostess always has a variety of activities on tap for her guests to choose from when they get tired of lolling in the sand or reading in the hammock.

A holiday, no matter how brief, is something to be made the most of these days. So let your hospitality be genuine though simple and informal, which interpreted means . . . let your guests do the thing they want to do.

And, by the way, it is fun to keep a guest book containing an autographed snap of each guest, preferably an action picture taken during the visit.

WEIGHTY PROBLEM

NO DOUBT women need all the stuff they drag
Around in each bulging, enormous handbag
But the problem continues to perplex—
Why do they call them the weaker sex?

MAY RICHSTONE.

SPLIBBY'S Cooked SPAGHETTI

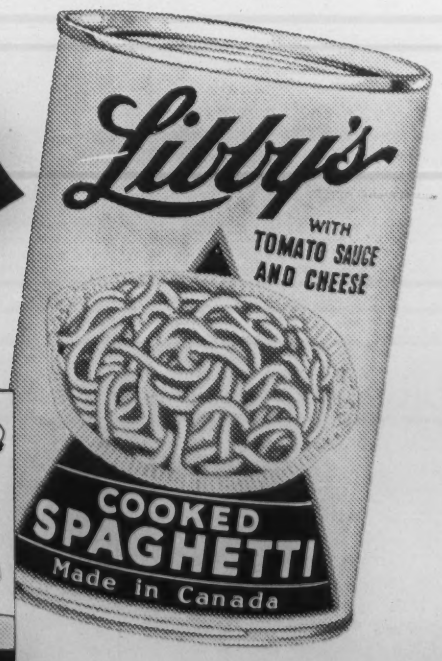
LOOK! Thank goodness Libby's Cooked Spaghetti is back!

IT'S BEEN a long, long time since Libby's delicious Cooked Spaghetti has been on your grocer's shelves . . . about 2 years . . . but this old favourite is back there *now*. A taste-tempting, nourishing dish you can prepare in less than ten minutes . . . at a cost of only about 3c per generous serving.

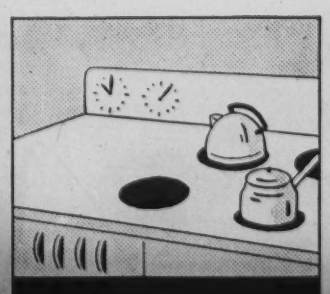
Libby's Cooked Spaghetti melts in your mouth. Tender, creamy strands that are made from the finest Canadian wheat, then drenched in appeteasing sauce. This sauce alone is a taste-thrill . . . a tangy, zestful blend of luscious, wholesome tomato juice, matured Canadian cheese, piquant spices and artful seasonings. Scrumptious!

Here's the ideal dish for a flavourful change from meat. Perfect, too, when you're in a hurry yet want something nourishing. Just right for the children's lunch when they come in hungry from play. No trouble. No fuss. Just heat and serve. Easy to prepare—and easy on your budget. Next time you shop be *sure* to get Libby's Cooked Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce and Cheese! *Double your money back* if you don't agree that it's the best you've ever tasted!

Double your money back if you don't agree that it's the best you've ever tasted!



MY CHILDREN LOVE THIS NOURISHING FOOD!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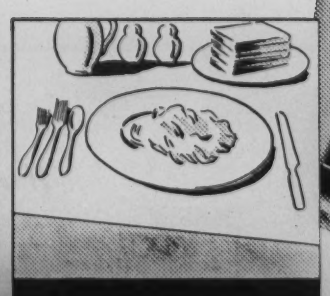
AND IT COSTS ONLY 3¢ A SERVING!

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CHATHAM • ONTARIO

THE DRESSING TABLE

Problems of Inches and Pounds and Non-Stretchable Seams

By ISABEL MORGAN

WHEN all one's dresses seem to be shrinking at the waistline and hips, it is time to take stock instead of letting out the seams and muttering words of malediction against the manufacturers. Hateful as it is to have to admit it, it is just possible that the dresses are not shrinking and that waist, thighs and hips are accumulating embonpoint.

If you really mean to Take Steps the first thing, of course, is to scrutinize the diet. If it is one that leans to more calories than you need, it stands to reason that the figures on the scales are not going to be good news until the calory intake is lowered. It's a good but not a comforting rule, to rise from every meal still feeling a little hungry.

In the meantime, exercise will help to tone up lazy muscles and slim down the too curvaceous silhouette. The exercise illustrated at the upper right of this page was devised by a New York figure expert, to whittle down the waist, thighs and hips:

Sit on the floor with the torso inclined at a 45-degree angle. Keep your weight on your hands as shown in the photographs, diaphragm and abdomen contracted. Now bend the knees and draw them up as far as they will go toward the chest. Remember to keep the toes pointed, the head up. Kick forward and up, still keeping the toes pointed and the head back. Inhale at the start; exhale when finished.

Do the exercise ten times at the beginning, gradually increasing as you become more adept, and make it a regular part of the morning and evening routine.

Matters Afoot

One of the joys of summer is the noble way in which leg make-up has taken over the function of the gone but not forgotten nylon stockings. At a distance of two paces it takes a keen eye to decide whether make-up or a pair of pre-war nylons is responsible for the sleek appearance of a pair of legs. Often the decision has to rest on the absence or presence of a seam at the rear.

No one can pretend that the use of leg make-up saves time, for it cannot be put on with the swiftness of a pair of stockings. But few will cavil at the extra minutes required, for the results are rewarding. Shake the bottle well until the contents are of an even creamy consistency, then pour some into the palm of the hand. Work it in all over the upper part of the foot not hidden by the shoe, then bring it up in straight, smooth strokes to above the knee. The trick in getting a smooth even result is to work swiftly and spreading the stuff evenly—not thick at some points and thin at others. Let it dry thoroughly. Now rub it gently with a chamois or a puff. Some people use an old soft bath towel to smooth off the powdery residue.

All makes are easily removed with soap and water. And it is a good idea to rub on cold cream as an overnight beauty treatment to give a smooth satiny finish by day.

Drought Area

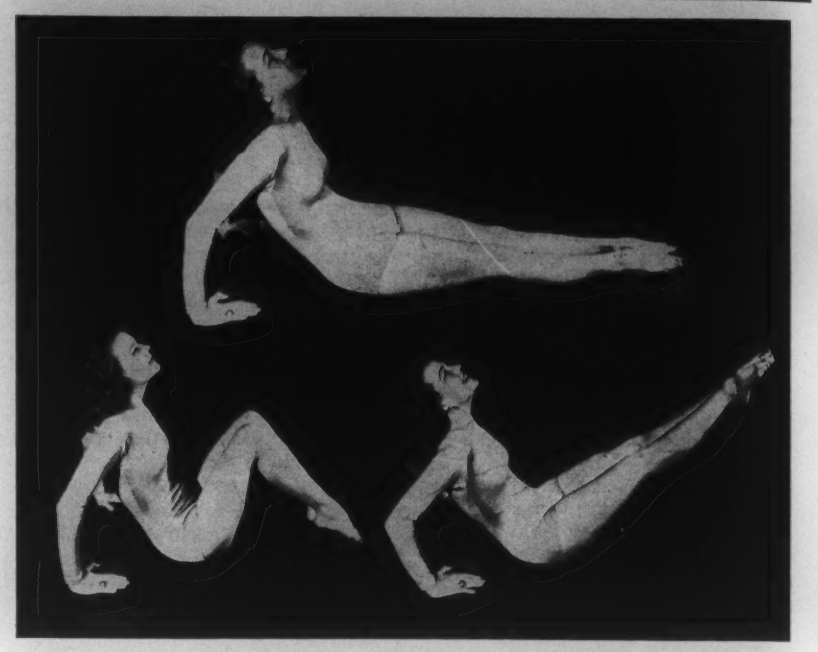
When the skin looks parched and flaky and is marred with little lines and puckers, we say it is dry. These changes in the skin take place because the skin's own oil—that natural cosmetic which makes a perfect young skin one of the loveliest things in the world—has become insufficient. Most women observe that their skins become dryer as they grow older. This may be a normal process, or it may be due, as some authorities claim, to lack of fat in the diet, to the dry, overheated rooms we live in, to the extremes of our climate.

Whatever the cause, the average woman over twenty-five should pay special attention every day to her complexion to keep it fresh, soft and clear. A dry skin is fragile and acts up after all sorts of unsuspected influences such as spell of indigestion, a bad cold, extremes of temperature, dusty winds, or loss of sleep. Even a fit of worry or temper is enough to affect the beauty of this delicate type of complexion. So if you can arrange to be healthy and happy, your chance of keeping a beautiful skin is good. Drink plenty of water, for the skin needs moisture, and eat food that supplies the vitamins—milk, butter, eggs, green vegetables, fresh raw fruits. Get your quota of relaxation, too—not only rest, but fun.

Finally, use only gentle preparations on your face and, of course, give it plenty of cream. Wash it once a day with a mild soap and water, rinsing off every scrap of suds. For other cleansing use cream. The last thing at night, cleanse it well and then work a rich lubricating cream into it to keep it smooth and supple. Leave it on for about ten minutes then remove the excess cream with cleansing tissues so you won't have to take an oily face to bed with you.

It is important to keep the skin well creamed because the oil protects it to some extent from wind, excessive sunshine, cold and dirt. It also prevents it from becoming parched, shrunken, and rough looking, and gives it a velvety, supple appearance.

Some women with very dry skins use a light application of cold cream as a powder foundation. Many others use the foundation lotions, and a large number stick to foundation creams. You will find it worth while to experiment with these as a make-up base until you determine which one gives you the best protection and the greatest flattery.



Three stages of an exercise devised to slim waist and hipline are shown in the photograph above. Dorothy Shay, CBS songstress, is the model.

Loveliness that lasts—

To be efficient—to be industrious—to be gifted—is not enough. Now women must be all this and lovely too.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER provides these three vital aids to beauty—superlative in their beneficent action on the young and not-so-young skin.

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SPECIAL ASTRINGENT—brisk and tingling lotion to pat over face and throat. 1.70

NIGHT CREAM—rich, lubricating massage cream. 1.40; 2.60.

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

THE OTHER PAGE

What British Servicemen Like And Don't Like About Canada

By RUTH HONDERICH

IF A young Briton posted in Canada walked into a restaurant and ordered up his favorite Canadian food, the table would soon be piled high with generous servings of tomato juice, bacon and eggs, apple pie with ice-cream, fresh fruit, milk and maple-syrup.

Of course you would never get him to admit that all this is one bit better than roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. But four years of strict rationing is a long time, and so to be able to enjoy these foods without restrictions makes them doubly attractive.

"When I first arrived here I ate about four eggs a day but I'm getting a little tired of them now," said a Surrey seaman. His mates admitted having been so overwhelmed by the abundance of food when they first arrived that they spent more than they should have on a "good tuck-in".

Richard H. Wells, 1944-45 President of Rotary International, will begin a Canadian Rotary tour on July 28 with a speech to the Toronto club.

Tomato juice for breakfast has made such a hit with some of these men, they hope to introduce it at home after the war. A few hotels in Britain serve it, they say, but very rarely is it on the breakfast menu in private homes. To get ketchup again is a real treat.

If they weren't such a shy lot, these young Britons might like to teach some of us how make a good cup of tea. In any discussion of Canadian food with a British sailor or airman, tea is sure to be mentioned. "The whole trouble is you people don't make it half strong enough," explained an able seaman from Cardiff.

It has been a long time since they have been able to fill up on chocolates and sweets. When they first arrive, the candy counters make their mouths water. As might be expected, they compare the Canadian varieties with those they used to get at home. Chocolate is a bit better in Britain, they think.

Accustomed to four meals a day, British servicemen are hungry when they only get three. Usually they could do with something to eat about eleven in the morning, and with dinner at six are often starving at ten.

TO SEE crowds of people filling the eating places late at night seems strange. It has always been their custom to go home for something to eat after an evening's entertainment. And it is surprising to them to learn that many Canadians eat all their meals out. "You get a lot more babble in your cafés than we hear at home," remarked a Durham county sergeant.

As much as they enjoy Canadian hospitality, one of the things many Britons miss is the sociability of the English pub. Often when they want a glass of beer they have to tramp from one hotel to another before finding one without the familiar sign, "Sorry, sold out." Having to obtain a permit for the purchase of liquor or beer in any amount seems to them a nuisance.

"I like to go into a pub and order up a pint whenever I want it," said a Manchester man. "Here I have to go to the trouble of getting a permit to buy my beer and then find some place where I can drink it." Most Britons think Canadian beer a little too carbonated, although better than the beer in the United States.

The average young Briton finds the entertainment set-up in this country completely different from the one he left behind. He cannot smoke in most "cinemas". He misses his Saturday football games. He doesn't like advertising on the radio.

It is not long before he finds some amusement to take the place of his beloved football, and he gets used to the movies' "No Smoking" rules, but radio commercials seem to remain a pet peeve. Even those who prefer Canadian programs to those of the BBC—and they are in the minority—wonder why good entertainment has to be broken up by an announcer with something to sell.

Among a number of British seamen who said they definitely preferred the BBC was a young RAF officer from Liverpool. "I should say some of your programs are rather childish as compared to the BBC," he said. "But goodness knows we groused enough about it when we were home."

Another opinion was voiced by a Middlesex man. "I think Canadian programs are a lot more varied than those we get over the BBC," he remarked. I like them better, although I don't like the advertising either. And I think Crosby is tops, but none of that Sinatra fellow for me."

As well as not being able to smoke in most Canadian theatres, these sailors and airmen notice that all the seats are single. "Double seats like we have at home are cosy when you take the girl-friend," one of them shyly ventured.

TWO aspects of our daily papers most unusual at first to these Britons are the comic strips and the treatment of war news. They are highly amused to see grown-ups everywhere reading the comics. Curiosity gets many of them interested, and before long they are reading them too.

It is the serious type of English serviceman who sometimes comments on the way news of the war is presented in Canadian dailies. Said one such airman, "I am inclined to think the papers here gloat too much over the bombings and killings. At home the papers treat these things just a little differently. They are not as sensational."

The Briton's love of dogs comes to the fore when these young servicemen run across homeless strays. One of them reluctantly admitted that most RAF stations in Canada support a surplus of watchdogs. He remarked that not nearly as many Canadians as Britons seemed to own dogs.

Travellers by necessity, British airmen and tars are not overly fond of having to travel long distances from one Canadian town to another. They think Canada's trains less comfortable but the railway stations more elaborate. Another thing they find different is that Canadians seeing their friends off at the train in the larger cities are not allowed to go on to the platform.

The use of transfers on Canadian street-cars appeals to them. They have been accustomed to paying a separate fare on each tram, and so to travel from one end of town to the other on one ticket seems a real bargain.

At first it is a hardship for these men not to be able to smoke in most of our street-cars. And they have to get used to dropping their fare into the box instead of waiting for the conductor to come around and collect it. One newly-arrived airman got slightly confused. Much to the disgust of a busy conductor, he dropped his transfer in the ticket box.

Britons are amazed to see so many fine looking cars still on the streets and notice how few motorcycles seem to be used. Official signs printed in both French and English are a novelty.

Compared to the cities of Britain, Canadian cities are cleaner and more spread out, these men say. And at night they seem much quieter.

British sailors and airmen are more struck by Canada's vast areas of land than by anything else about the country. A Londoner said he found it difficult to explain exactly what he meant, but somehow he felt that the consciousness on the part of Canadians of their immense surroundings made them different from the people of Britain.

"We find you different and you find us different," said one tall Briton, "but after getting acquainted we get on well. I think our mixing together has been a good thing for both countries."

Suave strategy, to take you from the blaze of July to the tang of September. Charcoal black rayon crepe . . . a subtle shimmer in the broad band of rayon satin that bows into a discreet little bustle at the back. Capricious cap sleeves. Size 14. $19.95.

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You accentuate your own natural charm when you wear the lovable fragrance of the Yardley English Lavender. It is so natural — so completely innocent. So refreshingly youthful — so perfect for all occasions!
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SEASON — JUNE 28TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH

Full Employment Will Mean Budget Deficits

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Plans in Britain call for the control of investment after the war to stabilize employment. Mr. Layton points out that this step is not a cure-all and that the encouragement of business by low taxation in times of stress is bound to be accompanied by budget deficits.

THE business community in Great Britain is very actively discussing the pros and cons of the control of investment so as to afford a means for sustaining employment on an even keel in the postwar years. The Government's White Paper laid down that private capital expenditure would have to be stabilized, as a primary function in the full employment process, and this matter is associated in discussion in London with the question of the state's budgetary policy.

It is not easy to determine in very broad problems like that of employment just which are the carts and horses, and which should therefore come first. In the last analysis, of course, the guts of the business is the productivity of British industry and trade, which means also the skill of the British worker. But the importance of keeping investment running evenly is plain enough. Production proceeds from demand, and private capital expenditure produces demand.

Patently, it does not matter, so far as industry is concerned, whether expenditure comes from the private individual or company or from the state, but the idea that state operations can in fact radically and for a protracted period adjust a trend in private investment is quite wrong. Perhaps it is too naive to say that a bad investment, or a bad investment period, for the individual is similarly a bad investment for the state, but it is the fact that in relation to the private investment total public investment must always be, so long as Britain is the sort of community she is, a small proportion.

Private investment can fluctuate by hundreds of millions during a year, and for relatively unimportant reasons, and no Government public works programme could make that up. Public works must concentrate, unless they are to be planned in a different sort of economy, on being speedy in decision and operation, but must resign themselves to being relatively small. They can never be big enough to be a counter to private investment trends, for these must always be the basic trends in a capitalistic organism.

What, then, can be done about private investment? First, what is "private" investment? The London *Economist* objects to the term, preferring "normal" investment, so publicly-controlled organizations like London Passenger Transport Board is not unnaturally distinguished from expenditure by the great "private" concerns like the railway companies.

Political Pitfalls

Whether there is the danger of foolish and dangerous, distinction here it is difficult to say. There is the apparent difficulty, that one school will argue that socialization of industry is a necessary prerequisite, so that capital expenditures become as susceptible to state policy as, say, tax policy is, while the other, the school of individualists, argues that socialization must destroy the essential force on which full employment is anyway based. But it is not impossible for a solution to be found that manoeuvres between these political pitfalls.

Mostly, the management of investment so as to achieve full employment is an expansionist program. That is to say, it will in effect mean much more the stimulation of invest-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Bomber crews are compact teams—pilot, navigator, bomb-layer, airgunners and wireless operator. Not least among them is the latter, radio "Joe" who keeps in constant communication with base and supplies radio bearings from which the navigator plots and finds their position. R.C.A.F. wireless operators get a 28-week course in wireless, followed by a 6-week course in gunnery to qualify them as wireless-airgunners. At RAF radio schools, where these pictures were taken, similar training is given. The wireless-operator-trainee, from his Initial Training Wing, starts literally from the ground up, finishing in Dominie twin-engined aircraft which are actually flying classrooms, and operating solo in smaller machines. Above: a class on Morse reception. The wireless operator is also "house electrician" to his aircraft during flight and must learn aircraft electrical systems in detail. The class shown in the photograph below is receiving instruction in "Lancaster" lay-out. The picture model is fitted with miniature lamps operated by the instructor.

All training at RAF radio schools is based upon the motto, "The Signals Service of the RAF aspires never to lose an aircraft." Like Canadian airmen, the wireless operators combine air-gunnery with their chosen trade. Below: trainees receive gun-turret instruction in armament section.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Detroit Faces Postwar Trouble

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHAT does the future hold for America"s big cities, based on their present experience and past histories? To provide answers to this question, the *Wall Street Journal* has been running a very interesting series of articles on the twelve chief metropolitan areas of the United States, the most arresting of which is that on Detroit "the most highly industrialized area in America, and the most volatile'". This article, by Glenn H. Cummings, indicates that Detroit holds, in larger measure than most communities, elements both of progress and of disruption — of great industrial growth and new high standards of living, and also of unemployment, strikes and race troubles.

Detroit, Mr. Cummings shows us, can be a boom town and a depression town. It has been both—and how! After a period of gigantic growth, it crashed in the 1930's harder than any other great city. Employment and industrial wages fell further than elsewhere; then the city staged the most rapid recovery. Right now, of course, it's booming. What about the postwar? Mr. Cummings says that after the green light for peacetime auto production flashes, there will be four to eight months of reconversion—unscrambling the government's tools and getting new ones. Then again, a boom. Corporation heads and labor leaders look for the greatest industrial activitiy in the city's peacetime history. It's expected that about 6,500,000 passenger cars a year will be turned out for two or three years to fill the backlog of demand. Even so, there'll be unemployment; some experts contend the labor supply has grown so greatly that with veterans returning there will be 450,000 jobless in the area during reconversion and 200,000 after it, almost as many as in 1931.

Labor and Race Friction

The most acid test of Detroit's ability to furnish employment may come three to five years after the armistice, if a slackening to "normal" car sales occurs. But other crises may come sooner—in the twin fields of labor relations and race relations. Grave fears are expressed that Detroit may be the scene of protracted labor friction and many strikes. This foreboding is based largely upon existing bad feeling between management and labor which has resulted in numerous wartime wildcat strikes and a general letdown in labor efficiency in most industrial plants.

Great concern has arisen, too, about the possibility of further racial strife between certain white and Negro elements when lay-offs force Negroes with little seniority out of highly-paid factory jobs. Any retrogression in the hard-won economic gains of the Negroes might incite more riots like those of last summer which resulted in the death of 25 Negroes and 9 white persons and the destruction of several hundred thousand dollars worth of property. This is feared by responsible leaders of both races.

The big growth of Detroit's Negro population dates from the introduction of mass production methods in industry. These methods required many more thousands of workers than were available locally, and when Henry Ford announced his minimum wage of $5 a day in 1914, it set in motion a migration of workers to the automotive centre from all parts of the world. Poles, Italians, Czechs, Slovaks, Irish, Scandinavians and others came in a steady stream until World War I shut off European immigration. Since then, new workers for Detroit's industries have come largely from other sections of the United States. Many thousands have come up from the South.

Great Population Growth

From 285,704 in 1900, the city's population jumped to 465,000 in 1910, 993,000 in 1920 and 1,568,000 in 1930. By 1940 the population of Detroit proper was 1,623,000 and that of the metropolitan area 2,295,867. Since then, the metropolitan area has grown by another 480,000. About 50,000 of these newcomers have been Negroes, putting a severe strain on the city's housing and recreational facilities and causing a serious overcrowding in its two great colored sections. This has resulted in Negro unrest, while whites are incensed by industry's upgrading of Negroes into jobs which formerly were only handled by whites.

These great gains in population, particularly those of the 1920's, created a real estate boom, and the city had to borrow heavily to provide needed schools, streets, sewers, etc. When the auto industry began the decline in production and employment which touched its low point in 1932, it precipitated a period of financial chaos in the over-expanded city. One result was a deflation in real estate which caused the value of assessed property to be written down 40 per cent from the 1930 level of $3.7 billions. Another result was that the city committed itself to put its finances on a pay-as-you-go basis, to which it still adheres. Plans by the city of Detroit for postwar projects to relieve unemployment and provide additional municipal facilities will be limited after the war by the city's inability under its charter to borrow to finance capital improvements. Bonded indebtedness still is at the legal maximum. Public projects will have to be financed on the pay-as-you-go method, supplemented by such state and federal funds as may be available.

Detroit is now the most highly labor-unionized large city in the United States. Membership of the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) is now 414,000 in the Detroit area alone. But labor is so restive that its own leaders have difficulty in controlling it, and serious trouble is feared when the war ends and there is no patriotic urge to keep men at their jobs.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

ment at a time when it tends to droop than a restraint of it when it tends to expand. Without entering into the vast—and so largely psychological—realm of consumer and investor restraint, it is broadly obvious that the production of stimuli to investment in the time of automatic droop would apply as much to one business concern, or individual, as another, so that in the last analysis there is no difference in response to a Government move in the context of such a program between the privately- and the publicly-controlled concerns.

This means that it will not be necessary to adopt the idea that there is a sharp difference between the reactions of private and public organizations, and therefore no difference between their treatment and consideration under any scheme.

When investment and spending decline it is necessary to make them more attractive, and the device of attraction must be designed with a view to overcoming the defined obstacle to investment and spending, but with a view also to overcoming it only to the necessary point. The Government has made it plain that it will reduce taxation, and vary social insurance contributions so as to achieve this end, and the taxation control is in essence *the* means by which government can stabilize the flow of investment.

Contingent Problems

At once, however, there appears a formidable array of contingent problems, too numerous and complicated for discussion here. A taxation policy does not subsist in *vacuo*, but is itself a product of a multitude of compulsions within the economy. Its adjustment, therefore, to meet a specific need cannot be boldly undertaken without close attention to the repercussions in other spheres.

Taxation is a means of balancing expenditure. If it is to be lowered at a time when expenditure is to be increased, there is a question of budgetary deficits, and although budgetary deficits are regarded today as jokes in rather poor taste the fact is that they are not jokes but serious realities, since they measure the extent to which a country is paving its way, or living on its fat. If the Government were to produce full employment at the cost of uneconomic budgetting then full employment would not endure very long.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Con. Smelters Has Been Working in Yellowknife for a Decade

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN THE excitement engendered by the present and second boom in the Yellowknife area it is worthwhile noting the confidence evinced in the mine-making potentialities of the district by one of the Dominion's most extensive and successful mining organizations—Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada. Smelters, one of the largest mining and smelting enterprises in the world, has had for over a decade faith in the area, faith which was evidenced by the bringing in of four producing gold mines, all of which unfortunately had to suspend operations due to manpower shortages, but are ready to resume with the coming of Victory. Smelters has, and is still demonstrating that in its opinion the chances are excellent for the development of more gold mines and today, has renewed its prospecting activities, and aided by its pioneering experience in the district has staked or optioned many blocks of favorably located ground.

•

While active interest of Consolidated Mining dates back to 1929 the work done at that time fell short of sufficient encouragement to justify continuation and stakings were allowed to lapse. Six years later attention again returned to the area following the discovery of small high grade veins on the west shore of Yellowknife Bay. In the intense prospecting and development activity which followed one of the first groups staked was the Con, on which a 90-ton mill commenced in 1938, and by 1942 had capacity increased to 350 tons. This wholly-owned mine, closed down for the duration, has proven to be a profitable producer and the most important in the area. The ore position is excellent and the average grade so far milled has been around $27.70 per ton, gold at $38.50 an ounce.

•

Adjoining the Con is the Rycon property acquired in 1937. The Ptarmigan was optioned in 1938, and Thompson-Lundmark two years later. The same year the Ruth group of claims was staked and in 1941 an option taken on the Kamlac holdings. The next year the Meg ground was taken over. It was the Rycon ground for which $500,000 was paid for a 60% interest in view of promising surface showings. So far nearly 32,300 tons, averaging one-half ounce grade, has been milled but underground work has not come up to earlier expectations although favorable ground remains to be explored. A 160-ton mill went into operation on the Ptarmigan property, east of Yellowknife Bay in 1941, but was closed the following year because of the shortage of labor, after milling approximately 34,500 tons averaging .35 ounces.

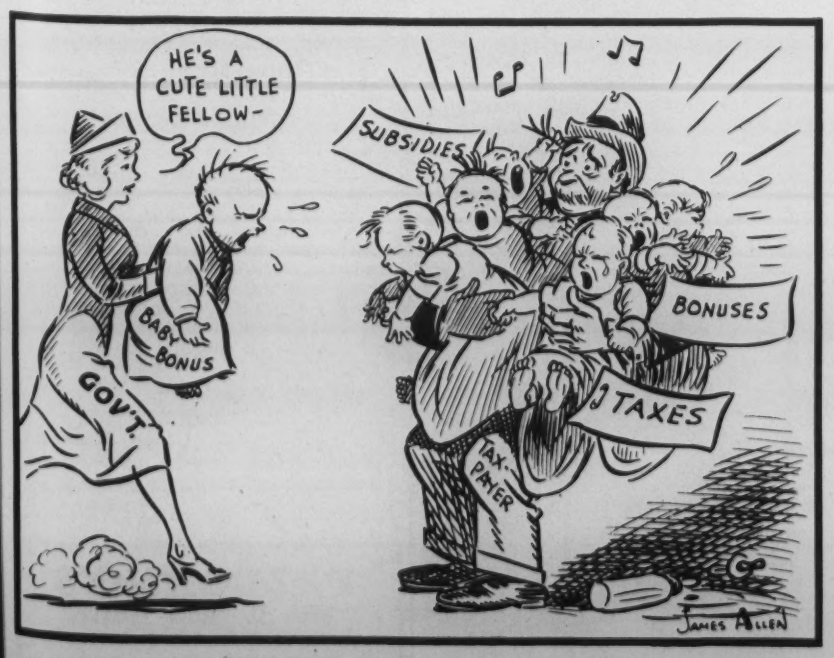
•

The Thompson-Lundmark, financed by Smelters and Ventures, milled 73,215 tons averaging .66 ounces before manpower difficulties forced closing down. Before this, however, all advances made by the two companies were repaid. A 25-ton mill was erected on the Ruth property, which only operated 12 days under war conditions. This can be developed into a custom mill if such tonnages become available from the properties in Beaulieu River section. Further, geological work and diamond drilling is planned this summer for the favorably situated Kamlac property. Smelters has other extensive holdings staked or optioned over a period of years, some of which may be of early interest in the postwar period. In addition they have three prospecting parties active in the Yellowknife district alone.

•

With the manpower situation in the gold mining industry in Ontario and Quebec the worst it has been in many years there is every likelihood of further cuts in milling rates. Hollinger Consolidated, which in normal times handles a tonnage of from 5,000 to 5,500, was down to a daily average of 3,000 tons in the first half of the current year. As a consequence net profit was 23½ cents per share as compared with about 37 cents in the corresponding six months of 1943. In the like period

(*Continued on Page* 31)



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F. B. J., Kingston, Ont.—The plan of reorganization of INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES CORP. became effective July 1. Under the plan each share of Class A stock is to be exchanged for 1.4 shares of new common. It is expected that the new common will be placed on a quarterly dividend paying basis at the annual rate of $1. One of the provisions of the recapitalization requires that stockholders shall nominate and subsequently elect a new board within 120 days but not less than 60 days, after its effective date. In due course nomination papers will be sent stockholders which will be followed by "cumulative" voting for the Board. Under this system each stockholder may "cumulate" his votes if he so desires in favor of one or more directors. If there should be eleven directors, there will be eleven votes for each share.

J. E. M., London, Ont.—I have no recent information concerning FLINTOBA. The company ran out of funds and I understand the property was dropped. As all the authorized capital has been issued the question of further activity appears doubtful. LAMAQUE CONTACT is still in existence but has no property or funds and would need both if it is to again become active. The property was disposed of to PORCU-

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds

THE Canadian woollen industry will be called upon to furnish substantial quantities of material for the peoples of Europe. This is evident from the recent announcement that $6,000,000 worth of woollen garments for the liberated people of Europe are to be produced in Canada under an arrangement with the Dominion government and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is said the mills are now preparing samples and quotations, preparatory to the manufacturing of the garments. Another source of business for the industry in the post-war period will be the manufacturing of civilian clothing for the armed forces on demobilization. The industry has been active in the manufacture of materials for military uniforms and other purposes in the war years and will have no problems in the reconversion to production for peace time requirements.

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, operate three mills in Ontario for the manufacture of worsted and woollen cloth and yarns, and operate the only completely integrated woollen and worsted mill in Canada. The past earnings record of the company has not been good, operations suffering in the depression of the early thirties, but there has been a considerable improvement in the last few years. Funded debt, which was revamped in 1935, has been refunded at a lower rate of interest, and the capital structure simplified this year. Under the simplification of the capital the outstanding non-cumulative participating preferred shares of $20 par value are being exchanged for an equal par value of 5% debentures, and the participating feature is being preserved to the preferred holder through the right to purchase one common share for each preferred held at $1 per share. The issuing of the 5% debentures, although carrying an interest rate lower than the non-cumulative preferred dividend, increases the company's annual fixed charges.

In presenting the proposal, subsequently approved by shareholders, it was officially stated that it is the opinion of directors that the improvement in the financial position of the company and the reduction in interest charges by the recent refunding of its bonds, would enable the company to undertake the additional fixed charges on the proposed 5% debentures with complete assurance of continuity of payment. On completion of the plan the company will have outstanding 149,095 common shares, which, in view of the improvement in operating results and financial position in late years, offer speculative possibilities for those willing to assume the risk.

Net profits for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1943, amounted to $140,362, compared with $164,857 for 1942, and with a loss of $182,796 for 1938. On the basis of the outstanding funded debt and capital at December 31, 1943, the net profit on a participating basis was equal to 49c a share for 1943 and 59c a share for 1942. Applying 1943 earnings to the present funded debt and capital, and taking provision for income and excess profits taxes at the same figure as for that year, net profit for 1943 would be equal to 77c a share on the 149,095 common shares to be outstanding, if all preferred holders exercise their rights. In the period 1938-1943, inclusive, a deficit of $183,612 in earned surplus has been turned into a credit balance of $320,507.

Net working capital at the end of 1943 of $1,489,286 was an increase from $1,318,863 at the end of 1942, and more than three times that of $458,750 at December 31, 1938. Current assets included Dominion bonds of $350,000.

At December 31, 1943, the company had outstanding in the hands of the public $770,100 of 6% first mortgage bonds, which were redeemed July 1st and replaced with a new issue of $700,000 of 3%, 3½% and 4% first mortgage serial bonds. By refunding the old issue the annual interest charges were reduced from $46,206 to $25,500 and will be further reduced as the serials mature. The exchange of the preferred stock for debentures will require the issuing of $1,270,200 of 5% debentures on which annual interest charges will amount to $63,150. Old outstanding capital consisted of 63,510 shares of preferred stock of $20 par and 85,585 common shares of no par. Giving effect to the exchange of preferred for debentures and exercising of rights, capital will consist of 149,095 common shares only. An initial annual dividend of 3% was paid on the 6% non-cumulative preferred stock in January 1941 and similar distributions made January 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1928 to acquire the business of Canadian Woollens Limited, and subsidiaries, and all the shares of the R. Forbes Company Limited of Hespeler. Plants are operated at Peterborough, Hespeler and Orillia, Ontario.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range—a High	Price Range—a Low	Earned Per Share—b	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1943	8	2¾	$0.49	16.3	5.6
1942	2¾	1	0.59	4.7	1.7
1941	1¾	½	0.97	1.8	0.5
1940	3⅜	1	1.03	3.3	1.0
1939	1⅞	1½	0.25	7.5	6.0
Average 1939-1943, inclusive				5.3	2.0
Approximate Current Average				10.2	

a—Shares listed late in 1939.
b—On participating basis and on shares outstanding December 31, 1943

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 149,362	$ 164,857	$ 220,487	$ 229,798	$ 113,935	$ 182,796-l
Earned Surplus	320,507	219,202	294,198	114,419	69,677-d	183,612-d
Current Assets	2,315,464	2,618,292	2,281,123	2,140,805	1,426,898	1,044,321
Current Liabilities	826,178	1,299,429	1,168,495	1,210,982	778,571	585,571
Net Working Capital	1,489,286	1,318,863	1,112,628	929,823	648,327	458,750
Dominion Bonds	350,000	100,000	——	98,750	——	——

l—Loss. d—Deficit.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 228

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1944.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 12, 1944.

PALOMINO'S
"The Golden Horse"
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MAQUE GOLD MINES on the exchange basis of approximately one new (pooled) for four old shares, but the distribution was never made. Porcumaque later relinquished its charter having given up the properties. COLUMARIO CONSOLIDATED went into bankruptcy January 1937, and there was nothing available for the shareholders.

F. V. H., Montreal, Que.—Earnings of DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., have held up pretty well during the current year to date. Combined operations of the company and its subsidiaries for the four months ended April 30, 1944, before providing for debenture interest, depreciation and income and excess profits taxes, amounted to $550,409 as compared with profits on a similar basis amounting to $590,543 for the corresponding period of 1943. It is pointed out that due to seasonal business conditions, profits for the completed fiscal year will not of necessity be proportionate to the results of the four months. The balance sheet at April 30, 1944 shows further improvement in net working capital to $3,095,389, which compares with $2,839,653 at the close of the fiscal year on Dec. 31, 1943. Since Dec. 31, 1938, net working capital has been increased by approximately $100,000 while $1,076,000 has been added to gross fixed assets, funded debt has been reduced by $1,042,600, minority interests of $337,000 have been purchased and $185,000 has been accumulated in the refundable portion of excess profits. Under the arrangements recently made for refunding of the existing serial 3½% and 15-year 4½% debentures on Aug. 1, 1944, through a new issue of serial 3½% debentures, 1945-57, the outstanding funded debt will be further reduced by $310,000 to $3,250,000. The total net drain on working capital involved in this refunding is estimated at some $400,000, i.e., the difference between $3,250,000 received from sale of the new bonds and $3,650,000 total cost of redeeming the existing issue. This amount can easily be furnished from surplus cash resources. Current assets of $4,752,920 included $1,633,741 of cash on April 30, 1943.

E.G.B., Toronto, Ont. — Idle since 1931, COAST COPPER CO., a subsidiary of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., would have needed much higher copper prices than in evidence for years to put the property into commercial production. Extensive development has been carried out and consideration was given to construction of a concentrator when copper prices were advancing in 1936-37, but as the improvement was not sustained the plan was temporarily abandoned. Transportation provided a serious problem and the ore is only moderate to low-grade. At the end of 1942 accounts payable amounted to approximately $1,158,470, practically all of which are owing to Consolidated Mining and Smelting. Also outstanding is $750,000, 6 per cent 1st mortgage bonds, now in default, plus interest in arrears to date of maturity of $217,850. There is no bid at present for the shares which are offered for sale at 85 cents.

Invasion activity is far-flung. Here at an East Coast port a huge lighter loads an 83-foot sub-buster aboard a freighter bound for France.

B. N. E., St. Catharines, Ont.—The situation is that current gross earnings are continuing to compare favorably with the depressed period a year ago, and net income of JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE and subsidiaries available for JPS common stock equalled $1.37 a share for the 12 months ended May 31, 1944, against $1.08 for the preceding 12 months. The dividend rate is 68 cents. For this 12-month period, gross operating revenues improved $194,143 to $1,509,003, and while this gain was largely offset by an increase of $147,748 in operating, maintenance and tax expenses, net income showed a rise of $44,232 to $283,635.

R. J. D., Brandon, Man.—Operations of INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM for 1943 showed a new high peak in revenues of $85,183,912, an increase over 1942 of $3,942,061—electric revenues being up $1,966,036 and transportation $1,966,036. It is stated that the cash income of the "System" is currently running at a rate nearly sufficient to cover operating expenses and pay full interest charges, but it is still too early to predict what payment can be made on October 1 next.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Stop -- Look -- Listen

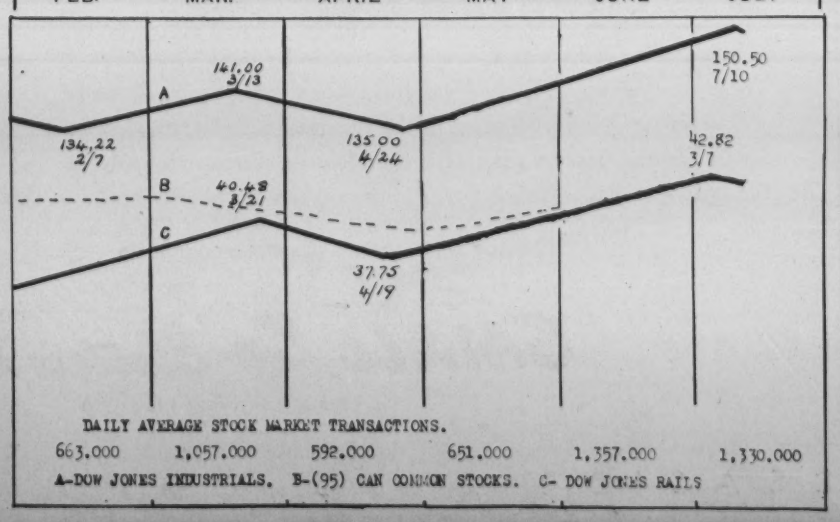
BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April, 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July, 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline. THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November, 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

War's 1943 climax was the collapse of Fascist Italy. This event terminated an advance in the American stock market that had been gaining headway for 15 months. It also inaugurated a period of price decline that, in the succeeding four months, cancelled out 62% of the price strength witnessed during the year 1943. War's next climax, in our opinion, will be the collapse of Nazi Germany. Whereas the Italian development, however, may be regarded as an episode, in the sense that Italy was a relatively minor factor in the Axis setup, **the collapse of Germany will be epochal.** It will set under way powerful trends in the United States that, despite their long-term constructive aspects, should, nevertheless, have important immediate adverse repercussions. We do not believe that the stock market has discounted these repercussions and we are, therefore, of the opinion that important price readjustment will be witnessed in stocks when the European war's end is present.

At the current writing, stock prices are moderately above the peaks of last year. Continuation of operations against Germany, following Fascist Italy's collapse, have allowed a breathing space during which war production and earnings have continued at favorable rates. Stocks have not only been basking in the glow of these earnings, but the public, apparently, is commencing to discount the favorable postwar earnings that are being anticipated for that period after the readjustment from war to peace has been effected and consumer goods replenishment is then under way. This discounting movement has not gone to any extreme length as yet, save possibly in the low-priced motors where one stock (Willy-Overland) recently doubled in value on the strength of the acquisition of a new president. If the overdiscounting extends to the general list, say, by way of an advance to 160/165 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, an excellent opportunity will be furnished, in our opinion, for further profit-taking via sales from among stocks being currently held as per previous forecasts.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1944, payable on the 1st day of September, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of August, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 14th, 1944.

Associated Breweries of Canada Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 61) of Twenty-five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of September, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
July 11th, 1944.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Greater Development of Accident and Sickness Coverage Needed

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is a reasonable contention of believers in the private enterprise system that attempts to reach the goal of social security by compulsory measures such as national health insurance will only end in failure and a lower standard of living for everybody.

There is no doubt that the more the people are induced to take advantage of the voluntary means provided by insurance organizations to protect themselves against the financial hazards involved in accidents and illness, the less will be the need of intervention in this field by the government.

TO THE extent to which private enterprise is able and willing to meet the requirements of the people generally for accident and sickness and hospitalization coverage will the need and demand for Government intervention in the health insurance field be lessened. While official statistics show that more and more of such coverage is being sold in Canada, there is need of a tremendously greater development in this form of protection if the requirements of the public are to be so fully met as to leave no excuse for the Government going into the business.

To what extent are the Canadian people already taking advantage of the coverage provided by the insurance companies? During 1943 the net premiums for combined accident and sickness insurance policies written in Canada by Dominion registered companies amounted to $7,709,337, as compared with $5,847,877 in the previous year, showing an increase of $1,861,460. For personal accident policies covering against accidents only their net premiums in 1943 were $3,598,487, as compared with $3,350,070 in the previous year, showing an increase of $248,417. For sickness policies covering against sickness only their net premiums amounted to $2,537,239, as compared with $1,990,815 in the previous year, showing an increase of $546,424. People are showing an increasing tendency to buy policies which cover against both accident and sickness, rather than those which cover against accident or against sickness only.

Aggregate Figures

To sum up, the total of the net premiums for accident and sickness policies, accident policies, and sickness policies written by these companies in 1943 was $13,845,063, as compared with $11,188,762 in 1942, showing an increase for the year of $2,656,301. In addition, the premiums received in 1943 in their sickness departments by the fraternal societies in Canada operating under Dominion registry amounted to $600,191, as compared with $471,322 in 1942, showing an increase for the year of $128,869.

What return did the policyholders receive for their premiums? While the net premiums for combined accident and sickness policies in 1943 totalled $7,709,337, the net losses incurred amounted to $5,866,156, or 76.09 per cent of the premiums, so that for every $100 of premiums the claims amounted to $76.09, showing that this branch of the business is conducted on a very economical basis, and that nothing would be gained by the public by having this particular form of coverage brought under Government operation.

While the net premiums for personal accident policies in Canada in 1943 totalled $3,598,487, the net losses incurred were $1,244,703, or 34.50 per cent of the premiums; that is, for every $100 of premiums the net losses incurred were $34.50, which shows a wide spread between premiums and losses. Net premiums for sickness insurance written by Dominion registered companies in 1943 amounted to $2,537,239, while the net losses incurred were $1,663,052, or 65.55 per cent of the premiums, so that for every $100 of premiums the net losses incurred were $65.55. Premiums received in the sickness departments of the fraternal societies in Canada in 1943 amounted to $600,191, while the claims paid totalled $565,625, or 94.24 per cent of the premiums received, so that for every $100 of premiums the claims paid were $94.24. No government could furnish the coverage on such a close margin.

What Survey Showed

Not only are the organizations issuing accident and sickness policies affording liberal coverage for the premiums charged, but many of them are constantly studying how better to meet the requirements of the public for this form of protection. One executive of a progressive company has been making a survey among business men to ascertain just what are their needs, wants and preferences in the way of protection against accident and sickness.

One of the rather surprising facts disclosed was that business men, regardless of the amount of their income, are deeply interested in hospitalization coverage. It was found, too, that the vast majority of business men, large and small, are interested in an accident and sickness policy if it fills what they regard as their particular needs. This was found to be true, despite the fact that half the number of business men included in the survey did not carry accident and sickness insurance. The reason given for not having this type of cover was that the accident and sickness policies brought to their attention by agents did not fit their particular needs.

It was also brought out that about fifteen per cent of these business men expressed either a mild or serious prejudice against accident and sickness insurance. In the case of one-third of these men, their prejudice was based on unfavorable experience in connection with claim settlements, while in the case of the remaining two-thirds it was based on generalities, such as "policies are too limited," or "they promise enough on the first page but take too much away on the second page."

Hospital Benefits Too Low

But, almost without exception, it was found that these business men were deeply interested in hospitalization insurance, though over seventy-five per cent of them thought their policy should pay $10 to $15 daily instead of the usual $5. The opinion was almost unanimous that the usual hospital policy coverage was wholly inadequate for the expenses of a business man in the hospital. Many of them stated that they wanted their accident, sickness and hospitalization coverage, as well as hospitalization coverage on members of their family, all in one contract.

About thirty per cent of these business men wanted first day coverage for both sickness and accident. Another thirty per cent wanted elimination periods ranging from 90 days to one year, while the remaining forty per cent wanted elimination periods ranging from 3 to 30 days, though the majority wanted 7-day elimination.

Seventy-eight per cent of them wanted lifetime coverage for accidents, while the remainder were interested in one to fifteen-year coverage. Thirty-four per cent wanted lifetime coverage for sickness; thirty-two per cent wanted one to five years coverage for sickness; fourteen per cent wanted six to ten years coverage for sickness, while the remainder expressed no opinion.

There was a well-defined difference noted between the older and younger men. Those under 45 were usually willing to have the coverage terminate at age 65. Older men, particularly those in their 50's, insisted that they

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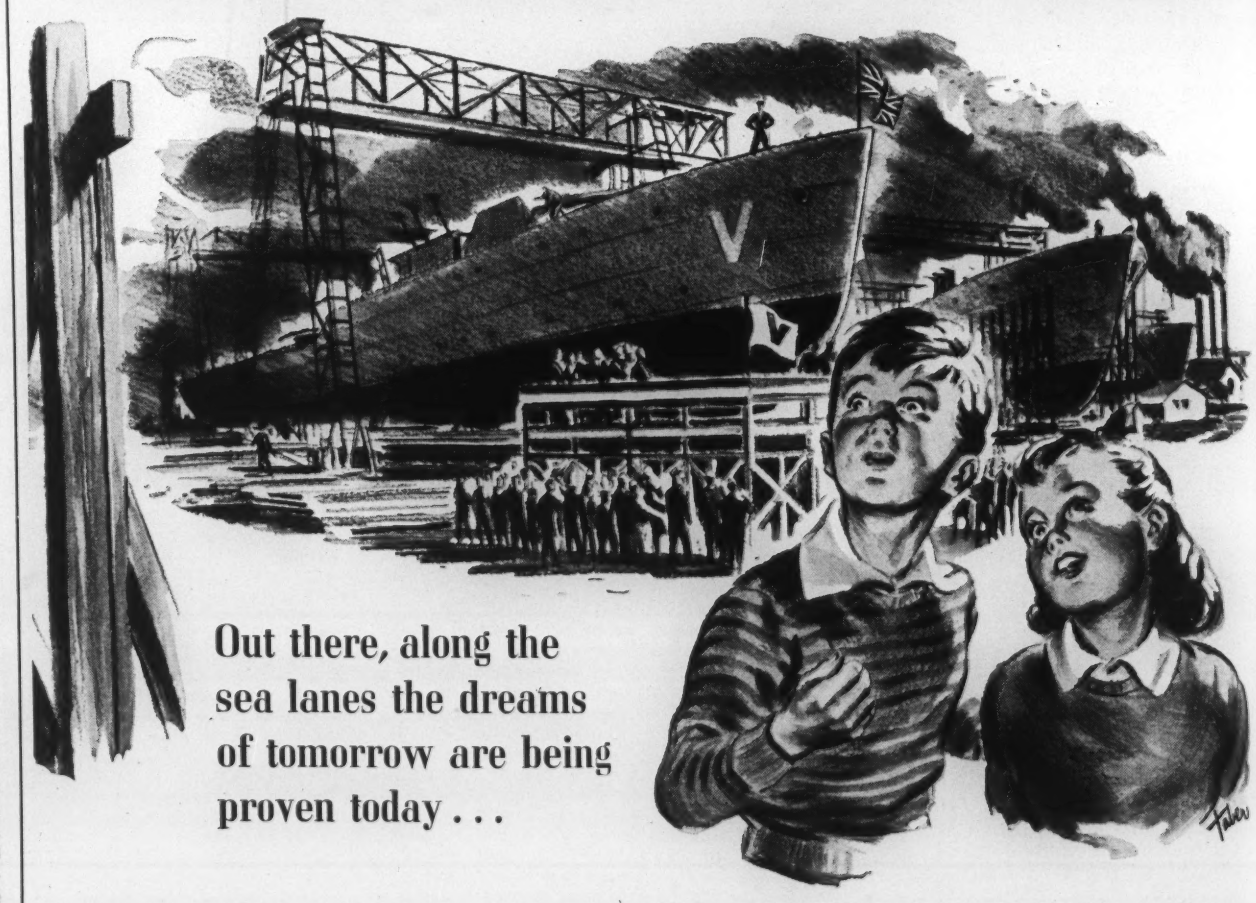
WHERE TOMORROW MEETS TODAY



Out there, along the sea lanes the dreams of tomorrow are being proven today . . .

CORVETTES "turn on a dime"—destroyers race at abnormal speed—that's the navy of today! Mastery of the sea depends on new and ever-improved equipment.

Today on our fighting ships, many pieces of electrical apparatus are designed and produced by Small Electric Motors (Canada) Limited. At the moment we are devoting all our efforts to turning out material of an advanced scientific nature. Research, engineering and inventive genius work hand in hand to produce equipment that normally would be much longer in developing.

In the days to come you may wish to benefit by this "know-how." These experiments and achievements in technical war contributions will be reflected and recognized in the electrical world of tomorrow. Small Electric Motors plan with confidence a noteworthy role in the post-war era.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS Of All Types of Precision Electrical Apparatus Including:
D.C. & A.C. Motors for Specialized Purposes
Aircraft Generators
Aircraft Engine Starters
Alternators
Motor Generators
Electric Pumps
Motors with Governors
Gyros, etc.

2-44

SMALL Electric Motors
(CANADA) LIMITED
LEASIDE - TORONTO - CANADA

should have coverage as long as they were active in business. The younger men most often wanted lifetime coverage for both sickness and accident, whereas the older men usually felt that five years was sufficient because they felt that in that time they would either be dead or recovered. Younger business men expressed a desire for a natural death benefit in their policies, while the older men were less interested in that feature.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Re. Province of Alberta Fire Insurance Commission: Will you kindly advise us whether or not it would be perfectly safe to insure with the Provincial Insurance Commission. The writer has long been a subscriber of your valuable paper.

—M. S. H., Eckville, Alta.

As the Fire Department of the Alberta Government Insurance Office has not been in operation long enough for us to form a judgment as to the likely outcome of this experiment in the way of a Government operated insurance institution, it is impossible to express an opinion as to the safety or otherwise of insurance placed with it.

According to statements submitted by the Provincial Auditor of Alberta, the insurance policies in force at December 31, 1943, amounted to $33,848,080, of which $15,050,252 was reinsured, leaving the net amount at risk $18,797,828. The Balance Sheet shows total assets of $249,038, including $85,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds and $50,080 of cash on hand and in bank, accounts receivable of $20,174 and premiums receivable, not due, of $49,386, a loan to Edmonton Co-operative Building Association of $18,491 and an advance to the Life Department of the Alberta Government Insurance Office of $12,500. The liabilities amounted to $174,561, including accounts payable of $38,569, reinsurance premiums not due of $47,463, unearned premium reserve of $87,806, and fidelity insurance fund of $723, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $74,476.

The revenue for 1943 amounted to $109,963, made up of net premiums earned of $70,919; reinsurance commission earned of $34,036; brokerage commission of $1,151; interest earnings of $2,962 and profit commission of $896. The expenditure amounted to $82,402, made up of net losses incurred and adjustment expense, $19,554; salaries, commission to agents, etc., $62,848, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of $27,561.

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Editor, About Insurance,

As one of your regular readers and subscribers I would appreciate it very much if you would answer the following questions on Renewable Term Life Insurance (by that I mean plain insurance without any savings factor). 1. What companies, Government Departments or Fraternal organizations handle this type of insurance? 2. Is it available to members of the armed forces? 3. Does it remain in force if a policy holder enters the services subsequent to taking out the policy? I would be pleased to receive any other information you could give me on this type of policy, which I believe is the cheapest available.

—F. D. S., Toronto, Ont.

Most of the life insurance companies issue annual renewable term life insurance policies, which are renewable each year up to age 60 or 65, but no company so far as I know issues an annual renewable term policy which is renewable each year for the whole of life. It therefore does not meet the requirements of most men for life insurance, which is protection for the whole of life. While in the early years of such a policy, the premium is low, in the later years of life it becomes very high and at a time when the insured is usually less able to pay a high premium. It is not as good a buy in the long run as a level premium whole life or limited payment life policy, nor is the net cost as low over a period of years. Annual renewable term policies are available to members of the armed forces. There is a war clause in these policies which becomes effective if the insured goes overseas, when only the premiums paid are returned should death result from war causes. By payment of an extra premium, ranging from $7 to $90 per $1,000 according to the branch of the armed forces to which the insured is attached, cover against death from war causes may be obtained under such policies.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

of 1942 earnings were just over 46 cents per share. Recovery in the first six months this year only averaged $8.98 per ton as against $9.86 in the first half of 1943.

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Laguna Gold Mines, in voluntary liquidation, proposes to wind-up the company and surrender its charter. A shareholders meeting has been called to authorize the sale of certain remaining equipment to Mining Corporation of Canada and the surrender of the claims now remaining. The balance sheet shows cash assets of $33,918 and the liquidator has already distributed 18 cents a share.

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Harricana Gold Mines Inc. 1939, shares of which were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange last month, reports the cutting of a vein at 290 feet in the No. 106 hole, as well as two well mineralized quartz carbonate veins similar to that showing visible gold cut in hole No. 11. This is thought to suggest a northwest-southeast shear connecting the two, which are 1,700 feet apart. Hole No. 104, first in the present drilling west of the shaft, cut a wide shear, with one intersection assaying $31 over a width of two feet. The property is located in Dubuisson and Bourlamaque townships and is bordered by three of the largest gold producers in the area. A shaft was put down 320 feet in previous operations and three levels established.

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Berens River Mines—most northwesterly of Ontario's gold producers—encouraged by the improvement in the ore picture at depth plans establishment of three more levels from a winze to be sunk from the 1,700-foot horizon. A steady diminishment of values and tonnage was evident from the 250-foot floor to the 1,400 horizon, but on the 1,550 and 1,700 levels there was a definite change for the better. The 1,700-foot horizon appears to be the best since the 375-foot level and favorable results are still being met with. Due to the labor shortage mill tonnage is now 100 tons a day, instead of 250.

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Canadian production of zinc in 1943 was 304,284 tons valued at $24,342,738, compared with 290,129 tons valued at $19,792,579 in 1942. The exports last year, chiefly in the form of spelter, were 242,736 tons (zinc content) valued at $16,516,365, as against 231,816 tons valued at $10,783,049 in the previous 12 months. Canada, which prior to the war held fourth position as a producer of slab zinc, being surpassed by the United States, Belgium and Germany, now probably occupies second position. A large percentage of the Canadian consumption of zinc is used in the war effort in the making of brass and bronze products, for galvanizing, for die casting, in zinc oxide, in dry batteries; and for miscellaneous purposes.

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An extensive ore development program now proceeding at Cochenour Willans Gold Mines is meeting with encouragement in the new shaft area. High grade ore has been encountered in first work of crosscutting on each of three new levels from the Kelson or No. 2 shaft, recently completed to a depth of 435 feet. The crosscut indications are thought to indicate three new orebodies, all of which compare favorably with those at Cochenour Willans. A long drive is being driven east from the No. 1 shaft at the 375-foot level to connect with the south crosscut at the 300-foot horizon to provide a main haulage way. Good ore results are being met with at the No. 1 shaft from the limited amount of development possible and sinking of this shaft has been resumed with 675 feet as the first objective, which will give three new levels in the main section of the mine. With the labor situation precarious ore development is being concentrated on so that production can be resumed at the former, or even larger scale, as soon as adequate labor is available.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ? By Ti-Jos

I WOULD TAKE A FURNISHED ATTIC, ANYTHING, SO THAT I COULD ACCEPT THIS JOB AND BE NEAR MY HUSBAND
HOUSING REGISTRY
WE'LL LET YOU KNOW AS SOON AS THERE IS ANYTHING, MADAM
IT'S A SHAME. A LOT OF THOSE BIG OLD HOUSES ON FAIRVIEW HAVE ONLY ONE OR TWO PEOPLE LIVING IN THEM
ON FAIRVIEW
ANNABELLE, IT'S OUR DUTY!
VERY WELL. IF YOU THINK SO, I CONSENT
YES, MADAM, 422 FAIRVIEW AVENUE. I'M SURE YOU'LL LIKE IT
I CAN NEVER TELL YOU HOW GRATEFUL I AM. NOW I CAN FEEL I'M HELPING WIN THE WAR... AND SEE SOMETHING OF BILL, TOO
MY SISTER ANNABELLE AND I ARE GLAD TO FEEL WE CAN HELP A LITTLE!

LET'S SHARE HOUSING, TOO!

The needs of war have brought hundreds of people into cities and towns. These people *must* have somewhere to live. More accommodation must be found. If you have unused space in your house, arrange to rent *now*. Many cities have a central Housing Registry; but any Real Estate Office will be glad to tell you what to do.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

EVERY BOTTLE IS NEEDED FOR SALVAGE

Please don't keep Empty Bottles

HERE'S WHAT TO DO:

SALVAGE

The best way to put those empty bottles to use, is to donate them to your local Salvage Committee. They will make sure that the bottles go to fill a vital war need. You will also be doing your share of valuable salvage work. Empty bottles are needed now, more than ever . . .

SELL

And here's another way. Rummage around the house for those forgotten empty bottles. If you have a collection on hand, stop any passing junk dealer, or telephone one. Sell your empty bottles for small change—to buy more War Savings Stamps.

DON'T KEEP

Whatever you do—don't keep empty bottles. Thousands of empty bottles are lying idle in Canadian homes . . . in attics . . . cellars . . . cupboards. These bottles can be salvaged—or sold—to save precious raw materials, labour, money!

HIRAM WALKER & SONS LIMITED
GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

Allies Must Give Full Support to Chinese

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

China's political situation is her own problem, says Mr. Woodhouse. But her economic problem is of vital concern to all the Allies and it is such that it is indispensable for victory over Japan that we render full support from our war resources.

London.

THE Eastern war has not, for the most part, absorbed the attention of the British public to the same degree as the war on Britain's doorstep. However, lately the Americans' offensive in the Pacific and the successes of the British 14th Army in Burma have reminded all the United Nations, however preoccupied elsewhere, that a major war outside of Hitler's orbit has yet to reach its climax.

It is right enough that discussion of China's position as the decisive phase approaches should have become more frank, and that a hint of criticism should have appeared here and there in such discussion. China's political and sociological problems are for China herself to settle, but in so far as they affect the country's economy and her ability to wage war they are of vital concern to her allies. It was, for instance, on the initiative of the Western Powers that the Chunking administration agreed to meet representatives of the Northern territories, which have, for political reasons, been subjected to economic blockade, to the serious detriment of China's war economy.

Home Production Out

From the economic standpoint, China's allies can only take this vast country as they find her. She offers boundless possibilities for development; but so much foundation-work needs to be done to bring it to fruition that it can hardly have a serious affect on the course of the present war.

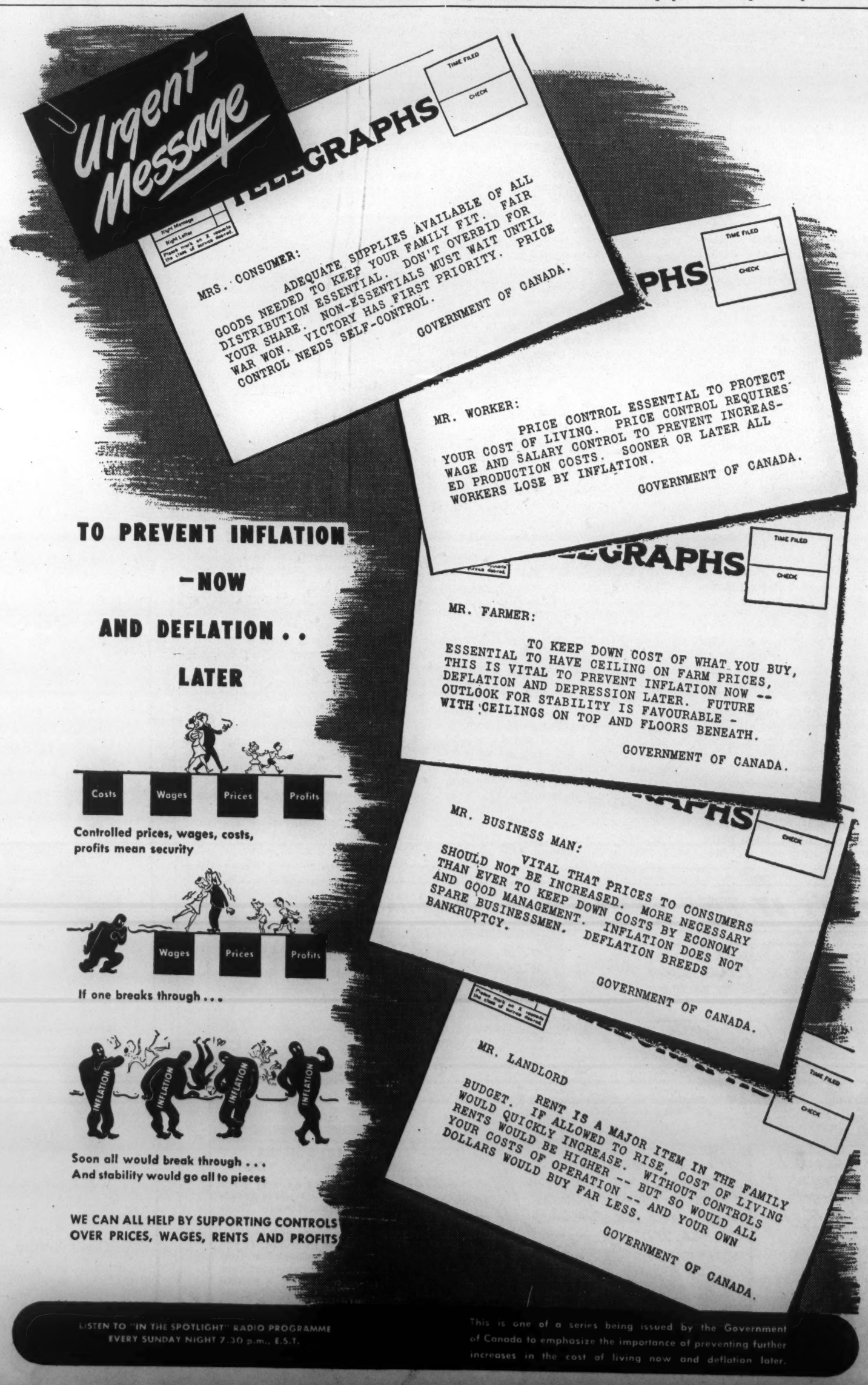
Japan's sweeping offensive from 1937 gained her in quick succession, Tientsin, the Shanghai-Nanking area, Tsingtao, the Wuhan cities, and Canton. Japan gained control of the seaboard, the great cities, the two great rivers, the main railway lines, and the rich industrial provinces of the North-East. Up to 90 per cent of China's industries were destroyed or fell into Japanese hands.

The area now known as Free China is still about two-thirds of the size of the United States, with immense natural resources and a population much larger than America's to develop them. Yet — to make one revealing comparison — Free China does not produce in a year as much steel as the United States plants are now producing in a single hour. Railways totalling not much over 1,000 miles compare with some 160,000 miles for a similar area of the United States. Dry-weather roads, the main communications now left to Free China, are barely 10 per cent of the United States' 530,000 miles of surfaced highways.

The Republic which emerged under the guiding genius of Sun Yat-Sen and developed under Chiang Kai-shek's administration has still—inevitably, in such a vast and backward region—many traces of feudalism. The peasantry, outside of the Northern territories, has still to work uneconomically small strips of land belonging to big wealthy landowners. High rents are paid in crops rather than currency, and usurious interest rates discourage the peasants from using anything but the most primitive methods. The Government has attempted to develop a system of rural credits. It has also taken an active interest in increasing acreage and yields, and undertaken irrigation and drainage schemes. But further measures to prevent floods, reclaim land, and combat plant disease, are still urgent. On the marketing side, hoarding and speculation, and accompanying high prices are social evils which have yet to be effectively dealt with.

Cutting right across the old social system, and offering a new way of life to many Chinese, are the Industrial Co-operatives. The movement, a spontaneous adjustment to meet seemingly impossible problems, owes much to a New Zealander, Rewi Alley, who saw that China must, by the quickest and most effective means, become independent of the Japanese manufactures on which she had hitherto relied. At an early stage in the war, a small group of Chinese and foreign friends of China met to work out a means. In August of 1938 the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives were inaugurated at Hankow. They were developed in three zones: those in the rear, engaged mostly in mining and metallurgy and heavy manufacture; those near the front, using light equipment which could be easily moved in the event of a Japanese offensive or bombing; and those working actually behind the Japanese lines to supply the guerillas—for Japanese "occupation" is only nominal over great areas. Each worker has one share and one vote, and most of the profits are distribted as bonuses or devoted to welfare and education. This is an important change in China's social scene.

The Co-operatives have been a great help in supplying the resisting army and the civilian population. They do not, however, work on anything like sufficient scale to equip China for the offensive. That task still falls on her allies. It has been made difficult by the closing of the last main communication between China and the outside world, the Burma Road. However, President Roosevelt assured the world as long ago as January 1943 that the United States was flying as much Lend-Lease material into China as ever traversed the Burma Road. Now the approach of the United States Navy from the East and the awakening of Allied armies on China's south-western borders bring hope of decisive action on the Chinese war-front as soon as German resistance in Europe collapses.


Urgent Message
TELEGRAPHS
TIME FILED
CHECK
MRS. CONSUMER:
ADEQUATE SUPPLIES AVAILABLE OF ALL GOODS NEEDED TO KEEP YOUR FAMILY FIT. FAIR DISTRIBUTION ESSENTIAL. DON'T OVERBID FOR YOUR SHARE. NON-ESSENTIALS MUST WAIT UNTIL WAR WON. VICTORY HAS FIRST PRIORITY. PRICE CONTROL NEEDS SELF-CONTROL.
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
MR. WORKER:
PRICE CONTROL ESSENTIAL TO PROTECT YOUR COST OF LIVING. PRICE CONTROL REQUIRES WAGE AND SALARY CONTROL TO PREVENT INCREASED PRODUCTION COSTS. SOONER OR LATER ALL WORKERS LOSE BY INFLATION.
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
TO PREVENT INFLATION
—NOW
AND DEFLATION . .
LATER
Costs
Wages
Prices
Profits
Controlled prices, wages, costs, profits mean security
Wages
Prices
Profits
If one breaks through . . .
INFLATION
INFLATION
INFLATION
INFLATION
Soon all would break through . . .
And stability would go all to pieces
WE CAN ALL HELP BY SUPPORTING CONTROLS OVER PRICES, WAGES, RENTS AND PROFITS
MR. FARMER:
TO KEEP DOWN COST OF WHAT YOU BUY, ESSENTIAL TO HAVE CEILING ON FARM PRICES, THIS IS VITAL TO PREVENT INFLATION NOW -- DEFLATION AND DEPRESSION LATER. FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR STABILITY IS FAVOURABLE - WITH CEILINGS ON TOP AND FLOORS BENEATH.
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
MR. BUSINESS MAN:
VITAL THAT PRICES TO CONSUMERS SHOULD NOT BE INCREASED. MORE NECESSARY THAN EVER TO KEEP DOWN COSTS BY ECONOMY AND GOOD MANAGEMENT. INFLATION DOES NOT SPARE BUSINESSMEN. DEFLATION BREEDS BANKRUPTCY.
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
MR. LANDLORD
BUDGET. RENT IS A MAJOR ITEM IN THE FAMILY BUDGET. IF ALLOWED TO RISE, COST OF LIVING WOULD QUICKLY INCREASE. WITHOUT CONTROLS RENTS WOULD BE HIGHER -- BUT SO WOULD ALL YOUR COSTS OF OPERATION -- AND YOUR OWN DOLLARS WOULD BUY FAR LESS.
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.
LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E.S.T.
This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.